# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No 31. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

## BREAK-UP IN WESTERN RIVERS.

### Mansfield, Pa., Inundated—Sharpsburg and Stewartstown Partly Submerged—Steamboats Swept Away at Wheeling—Particulars of the Break-up at Prominent Points—Extent of Damage, and Estimated Loss.

*From the Pittsburg Commercial, 4th inst*

The thaw of Friday and Saturday has had the effect of swelling all the streams running into the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio rivers, and the rapid rise in those rivers has caused the breaking up of the ice, doing no little damage at various points.

MANSFIELD INUNDATED.

On Friday afternoon, Chartiers creek rose rapidly, and in a short time was full of floating ice. The ice gorged a short distance above Mansfield, which caused the creek to overflow its banks and partly submerge the village. A number of farms in the vicinity were badly damaged by the flood of ice and water that cut a channel through them.

A number of houses were rendered unfit for occupancy for a time, but the water having receded, they are all right now.

There was some excitement at the wharves in this city yesterday, but no disaster was experienced by any of the boats in port. During the day, three oil boats, belonging to Fisher Brothers, were swept from their moorings, and floated off down the Allegheny river into the Ohio. About a dozen flatboats passed the city on their way southward, whose owners' names we did not hear.

THE FLOOD ON THE ALLEGHENY.

Contrary to the expectations of the river men, the ice on the Allegheny river floated away without doing any material damage. On Saturday morning the owners of the various steamers lying in port secured a large force of workmen and cut the ice from around their boats. This work, owing to the fact that the ice was, in many places, two feet in thickness, consumed considerable time, but was completed about noon.

The ice was cut with axes into pieces, and during the evening it floated away. The river remained free until noon yesterday, when it was again filled from bank to bank with ice and slush. The steamers had, however, been protected by placing heavy booms before them, and, except the sinking of a few coal and oil flats, no damage ensued. At dusk the ice had floated out, and the river was again free. It is stated that a heavy gorge exists in the river some twenty miles above the city, and it is probable that it will be dislodged and arrive here to-day. No danger is, however, apprehended to the shipping at this point; but it may result disastrously at ports below.

AT SHARPSBURG.

Pine creek, which empties into the Allegheny river a short distance below the borough of Sharpsburg, has been frozen over for several weeks, and the ice was in many places three feet thick. Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning the ice commenced to give way, and floated to the mouth of the creek, where it gorged, and drove the water back to the low ground of Sharpsburg and Stewartstown, inundating a large portion of those enterprising villages to the depth of at least two feet. The flood was sudden and unexpected, and the villagers were unprepared for it, and, as a consequence, the damage will be considerable. Yesterday afternoon the residents of the borough were actively engaged in combating the flood, and searching for their out-houses and fences which had been carried away. The creek has also gorged near Murray's mill, four miles above the borough, which may have the effect of staying the flood until an opening can be effected.

Below will be found despatches from various points on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, detailing the rise in the rivers and the damages arising therefrom.

**The Rise in the Monongahela.**

DAVIDSON'S FERRY, February 3—2 P. M.—Ice broke here at 6 o'clock and is rapidly moving away.

BROWNSVILLE, February 3—8 o'clock P. M.—The gorge between Greensboro gave way this afternoon about 4 o'clock, carrying everything before it. The ice reached Rice's Landing about 6 o'clock, and the huge masses are supposed to have torn off some of the sheeting of Dam No. 6, and done some damage to the abutment on the opposite side of the river. The lock is filled with ice, and it will require some days, perhaps, to clear it out.

About 7 o'clock this evening the ice reached Brownsville, and the river is now full from bank to bank. Have not heard of any damage in this neighborhood. Two rafts passed from above. There are now twenty-eight feet water here, and rising two feet an hour. It is impossible to learn the amount of damage done at Greensboro this evening.

TOWBOAT SUNK AT M'KEESPORT.

MCKEESPORT, February 3—8 P. M.—The river is running full of ice. The towboat Arab, belonging to William Stone, was sunk to-day in the mouth of Youghiogheny river, by having a hole made in her hull by floating ice. She sunk gradually to her boiler deck, and then capsized.

**Allegheny River.**

FREEPORT, February 3.—Allegheny river falling fast. The Kiskiminetas river is running out very rapidly. Ice still tight in the Allegheny above Freeport. Not much damage done as yet.

THE RIVER AT OIL CITY.

OIL CITY, February 3.—This morning the river was about thirty inches and rising. The ice moved below the island a little, and in some parts of the creek it is open. No general break-up is anticipated now. It is snowing now, with prospects of a freeze to-night. No damage done as yet—river now rising slowly.

**Ohio River.**

BARGES CARRIED AWAY AT MARIETTA.

MARIETTA, Ohio, February 3.—The Muskingum ran out last night. All the barges harbored here were carried away by the ice. Newport gorge gave way, taking many barges. No damage to steamers at this place

DISASTERS AT WHEELING—STEAMERS SWEPT OFF.

WHEELING, February 3.—Ice blockade gave way at 4 P. M. Saturday, from the effect of the thaw of the last few days and heavy rain on Saturday. The steamers Hillman, Eagle, and New State, and Booth, Battelle & Co.'s wharf boat were carried off by the gorge. The Eagle was landed three miles below the city, badly damaged. The Hillman and New State passed Moundville at 10, but nothing has been heard from them since, and the damage cannot consequently be accurately given. The Hudson, Gipsy, Leslie Coombs, Webster, and Viola were in more secure harbor and escaped without injury. The river is very high, and fears are entertained of another flood.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, February 3—5·30 P. M.—Ice commenced moving about 8 A. M. on Saturday. No damage reported in this locality. River high and rising. Ice still running. Small rafts, with men on board, have just passed.

SEVERE THUNDER STORMS.

On Saturday night a violent thunder storm passed over this city and vicinity, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and a heavy fall of rain. A similar storm prevailed in New York, Baltimore, and other sections of the country. A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* writes from Accomac county, Virginia, on the 25th ultimo, as follows:—

"I have seen nowhere an account of a phenomenon which appeared in this county on the 17th instant, and which I believe to be without precedent. On that day, while the ground was thickly covered with snow, and a fierce fall of hail in progress, the whole Eastern Shore was visited by one of the severest thunder storms that has ever been seen in this county. The lightning struck in various quarters, and so great was the consternation of the people at the spectacle that many thought that the end of the world was approaching."

THE JAMES RIVER.

The ice upon the river has commenced to break below, and it is now clear as far up as Varina. The steamship Virginia, bound from Philadelphia to this place, reached City Point on Friday. The Appomattox river is clear nearly up to Petersburg.—*Richmond Times.*

## MEXICO.

### Arrival of Maximilian at the City of Mexico—A Convention to Take the Place of the Congress Called at Orizaba—Departure of the French—General Anxiety of the Imperialists, Etc.

We have received a copy of *L'Ere Nouvelle, Revue de Quinzaine*, dated City of Mexico, January 10, from which we glean the following intelligence:—

The Emperor Maximilian left Puebla on the 3d and arrived at the City of Mexico on the 5th, at noon. In accordance with his express desire, no demonstration was made. Besides, Maximilian did not really enter the capital. He made a detour by which he came to the hacienda of Zeja, a country house situated about half way between the city and the Castle of Chapultepec, where he has taken up his residence. Up to the present his return has not been followed by any change in the situation. The Emperor employs himself in reorganizing his private bureau under the direction of the Rev. Father Fischer, who has been invested with the confidential functions which have been successfully performed heretofore by M. Eloin, the commandant of Soisal, and Captain Pierron. It is rumored, within the last two days, but upon what foundation it is impossible to say, that a convention or assembly of notables to take the place of the Congress announced by the manifesto of Orizaba on the 1st of December, will shortly be called together, the Congress at this moment having been found impracticable. The representatives of intervention were received by the Emperor on Sunday and Monday, but nothing has transpired as to the result of these interviews. Of course, the general anxiety only grows, seeing the days pass without the future clearing up, and the preparations for the departure of the French army accelerated from hour to hour. The last column, which remains in the interior, is expected at the commencement of the coming week, and the general impression is that the capital will be evacuated before the end of the coming month. This prospect has caused a complete exodus of the population, who care little to meet the chances of a crisis of which no one can see either the extent or the issue. Each convoy which comes down towards Vera Cruz leads a little colony of emigrants, which the packet-boats would scarcely suffice to carry away. This week we have seen enter, with the colony of General Jeanningros, a numerous group of our compatriots, coming from Sonora and from Sinaloa. The most of them are in the most precarious condition, and would not have been able to make the voyage except for the devotion of M. Forrest, our Consul at Mazatlan. An official bulletin of the legation of France announced yesterday morning that the means of transportation would be put at the disposition of those of our compatriots desiring to return to the mother country. Many will profit, without doubt, by this offer. The greater part, at the same time, will find it impossible to abandon their affairs, and will be compelled to meet events. Opinions are divided between very lively fears and the hope of an easy transition, if one only knows how to manage it. But will they, and can they? That is a question which is put with the utmost anxiety as time passes, and it becomes much more difficult to resolve since the *entree* of Ortega on Mexican territory threatens to create a third party and prolong the struggle. People ask, also, what the return of Mr. Campbell to the United States signifies, since it was believed that the American envoy was on the road to report near Mr. Juarez. In short, on whichever side one turns one encounters a problem without a known solution. In the midst of such circumstances, it is not worth while to speak of business and commerce. Besides these apprehensions, you must remember that the communications with the interior are entirely closed. There is not even any correspondence. The Minister of War has published a note dated January 2, in which he states that, according to the stipulations of the treaties in force with friendly powers, foreign subjects will not be held to conscription. Tulancingo has been evacuated by the Belgian garrison. Joaquin Martinez, of Pachuca, took possession of the city at the request of the inhabitants. During the two days that Guadalajara was given to itself on account of the departure of the Imperial general and his troops, the Consuls of Prussia and Spain maintained order, and called upon the population to organize a provisional militia. General Gutierrez, in retiring from Guadalajara, was attacked by the Liberals, and a battle ensued which lasted two hours and a half. Gutierrez succeeded in repulsing the Liberals, and arrived at Leon, where he was to remain until further orders. The Orizaba *Journal* of the 28th ult. announces the resumption of work on the Imperial Railroad.

## BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

### The Harriet Lane and Pelican, Formerly Rebel Blockade Runners, in Possession of United States Revenue Officers at Havana.

It will be remembered that during the late war the United States revenue cutter Harriet Lane was captured by the Rebels off Galveston. Subsequently, she was turned into a blockade runner, and managed to reach Havana with a cargo of cotton on board. The Pelican, another blockade runner, also loaded with cotton, eluded the vigilance of the United States cruisers and reached the same place. Being closely watched by United States steamers, they were unable to continue their voyage, the cotton was disposed of to parties in Havana, and at the close of the war the vessels were made over to the United States Government.

On the 19th of last month Captain Faunce, of the United States revenue service, accompanied by Second Lieutenant Delan, also of the revenue service, and the officers of the Merchant Marine, left this city in the steamer Columbia for Havana, for the purpose of bringing the Harriet Lane and Pelican to this port.

On reaching Havana they found the floating sectional dock undergoing repairs; and as the vessels will have to be placed on it for repairs before they can be moved, it is probable they will not be ready to leave before about the 10th of next month. The machinery of the two vessels is being repaired under the supervision of Chief Engineer John Robinson, of the Merchant Marine.

The United States revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, Captain Merriman commanding, from New Orleans, is now lying at Havana, and will act as a convoy to the Harriet Lane and Pelican during their voyage to New York.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**Pauperism in London and Paris.**—London pauperism is nearly five times as great as that of Paris. The authority for this statement is M. de Pontes, a late French prefect, who has elaborately examined the social condition of England, and has collected from various official documents the statistics of eleemosynary efforts in the metropolis of England and in that of France. In Paris there is no casual ward, and no need of one.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The new plan of adjustment, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution, arranged by Governor Orr and other State Executives, was intended to be kept from the people, in order to prevent for awhile, at least, any public discussion of its merits until the prominent members of the several Southern Legislatures could be consulted. For this reason, probably, Governor Orr and his associates in the transaction declined to furnish a copy of the proposition for publication. It appears, however, in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday.

### ANDY'S PROPOSED NEW PLAN.

### Its Features as Reported by "Jenkins"—How the Republican Party is to be Divided, Etc.

*From the New York Times (Very Conservative).*

WASHINGTON, February 4.—As has been frequently intimated in these despatches during the past few weeks, the signs of a disposition on the part of the Southern people to meet Congress with propositions of a compromise of existing difficulties, are rapidly increasing. During the past two weeks many prominent Southern men, who may be taken as representative men of their States, have had daily consultations with the President upon this important subject.

Among these gentlemen may be named Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, Governor Orr, of South Carolina, Governor Parsons, of Alabama, Governor Marvin, of Florida, and Governor Worth, of North Carolina. The aim of the deliberations of these gentlemen has been to agree upon some measure as a basis of reconstruction which will be adopted by the Southern people, meet the views of the President, and at the same time receive the approval of the majority in Congress.

The result has been the preparation of the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also an amendment to the Constitution of the several States. The gentlemen named will at once bring the subject before the Legislatures of the Southern States for their action, and it will also be submitted to the Joint Reconstruction Committee of Congress. The President of the United States fully approves the proposition:—

*Whereas*, It has been announced by persons in high authority that propositions from the Southern States having in view the adjustment of our present political troubles would be received and considered, etc. etc.; therefore

*Resolved*, By the Legislature of the State of ——, that the Congress of the United States be requested to propose to the Legislatures of the several States the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:—

"Article 14—Section 1. No State under the Constitution has a right of its own will to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from the Union, nor has the Federal Government any right to eject a State from the Union, or to deprive it of its equal suffrage in the Senate, or of representation in the House of Representatives. The Union, under the Constitution, shall be perpetual.

"Section 2. The public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Government or authority of the United States.

"Section 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside; and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when any State shall, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of the elective franchise at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, Members of the Legislature, and other officers elective by the people, to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation."

*Whereas, etc.* Be it further resolved by the Legislature of ——, that the following article shall be adopted as an amendment, to become a part of the Constitution of the State of ——:

"Article —. Every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name, or who may be the owner of $250 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at the elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all other officers, the election of whom may be by the people of the State.

"*Provided*, That no person by reason of this article shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the Constitution or laws of this State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment, may be entitled to vote under said Constitution and laws."

## PRESENTATION FESTIVALS.

### Examination in the Case of the Enterprise of the New York Hospital and Dispensary—Are Gift Enterprises Lotteries?—Decision of Justice Ledwith.

James C. Regan, a clerk in the employ of the New York Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children, was arrested by Sergeant Schoonmaker, of the Fifteenth precinct police, and arraigned before Justice Ledwith on Saturday, as noticed in the *Herald* of Sunday, charged with selling lottery tickets in violation of the statute.

The case was set down for examination yesterday afternoon, and at 4 o'clock the examination was gone into, Mr. Charles H. Kitchell appearing for the defendant, and Assistant District Attorney Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., for the people. Sergeant Schoonmaker was the only person examined. He said that he made the arrest because he thought the enterprise was a lottery, and was in violation of the laws of the State; that he was led to think so from the statements contained in the printed bills and circulars distributed from the establishment, No. 653 Broadway, and from statements made to him by persons engaged there, that every ticket-holder would not get a prize.

Counsel for the defense objected to the introduction of any statements made by outside parties as evidence.

The objection was sustained by Justice Ledwith, who instructed witness to the effect that he could not offer in evidence any statements made by parties other than the defendant; that if the defendant had made such statements to witness, or had made them in the hearing of witness, it could be admitted.

Sergeant Shoonmaker then stated that he did not hear defendant make any remarks about the concern, and that he had no conversation with him at all.

Justice Ledwith stated that the only point before him now to decide was, whether the ticket produced in evidence was a lottery ticket, and asked Sergeant Schoonmaker under what section of the statute the arrest was made. Mr. Schoonmaker claimed that the arrest was made under the twenty-sixth section of article four, volume two, of the fourth edition Revised Statutes of the State of New York, in which any lottery, or enterprise partaking of the nature of a lottery, under any name whatsoever, is deemed a misdemeanor.

Assistant District Attorney Bedford stated that he could not regard this enterprise as a lottery in the meaning of the statute. A lottery is where money is won by the chance drawing of numbers, and where there are prizes and blanks. This is a distribution; there is no chance; every ticket drawing a prize of more or less value; it is not a game of chance.

Sergeant Schoonmaker claimed that he had been informed by some parties that there would be blanks.

Counsel for the enterprise claimed that such was not the case, and that every ticket held would draw a prize.

There being no further testimony in the case, Justice Ledwith decided, in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Bedford, that this enterprise could not be regarded as a lottery in the meaning of the statute, and that the complaint must be dismissed. The case was thereupon dismissed, and Mr. Regan discharged.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## EUROPE.

### THE ROMAN QUESTION.

### Manifesto of the Roman National Committee.

The Roman National Committee issued the following manifesto in consequence of some individual having exploded bombs in the Piazza Santa Chiara on the eve of the Epiphany, although without provoking any manifestation whatever on the part of the people assembled:—

*To the Romans:*—On the evening of the 5th of January, some bombs were exploded near St. Eustachio. The good sense of our fellow-citizens will have already properly estimated this fact, contrary to the dignity of the party and of the National Committee, and contrary to our principles and our programme. In addition to this, we have the significant fact of the sudden and almost simultaneous appearance of police, Pontifical soldiers, and particularly of Zouaves, on the scene, and the immediate and tumultuous arrest of many citizens throws light enough upon the matter to enable us to form a correct opinion respecting it. The affair, in fact, is one of the series of acts by which the nefarious league of the Government with the reactionary party is constantly seeking to provoke us—that series to which belong the intrigues carried on to drive the Pontiff from Rome and to appeal to religious fanaticism; the numberless searches made, regardless of all considerations, by which our houses and domestic peace are disturbed; the endless arrests which crowd the prisons; and the warlike preparation and alarming rumors by which it is sought to inspire terror in the public mind. The conquest achieved by the noisy activity hitherto displayed by the sacerdotal police is a letter which is proclaimed as belonging to an agent who neither appertains to our ranks nor is a partisan of our programme.

Our enemies are evidently making every effort to weary us under the last of our sore trials—toleration—and desire to surprise and defeat us in detail. We still resist like men who, looking forward direct to their end, disregard the temptations thrown in their way. But a most sacred and irrepressible demonstration is that of the severest reserve towards the foreigners, and above all the execrable corps of Zouaves. This body of men represent the most essential expression of religious fanaticism; they are the confederates and most trusty myrmidons of sacerdotal despotism and the last arm of the tyrant priest. Between the scum of mankind and ourselves there can be nothing in common except a struggle to the death, which will be fought sooner or later. With them we must have nothing in common—neither the roof that covers us nor the air we breathe. We do not give advice to our fellow-citizens, since their admirable intuition will anticipate it. We shall rather praise their noble behavior upon every occasion in keeping aloof from the theatres and every public place where the odious uniform may be seen. We only encourage them to persist in the course absolutely required by our honor. The example of Venetia, who for seventeen years relinquished her favorite amusements for a similar cause, is before our eyes. To our ladies especially we appeal, not only that they may make these slight sacrifices for the honor of the country, but that they may inculcate them upon those over whom they have some influence. It is time that our lady fellow-citizens also should elevate themselves to patriotic and national sentiments. United by unanimous accord we shall leave to the few vile friends of the foreigner and their own ignominy the contact either at the theatre or other places of public resort with the infamous uniform of the papal mercenary. We shall not fail to note such and publish their names, in order to consign them to infamy and to the reprobation of a justly irritated patriotism and the opinion of all those who feel that they have a dear native country of their own.

THE ROMAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Rome, January 7, 1867.

### PRUSSIA.

### The French Claims on Count Bismark.

The Augsburg *Gazette* of a recent date says:—On the 24th of July M. Benedetti, Ambassador of France, made a communication to Count Bismark, of which the following are the main features:—The Netherland territories having belonged till then to the ex-German Confederation, to be excluded from any new political union with Germany, and Prussia to renounce her right of garrisoning Luxembourg. Retrocession to France of the territories of Sarrelouis, of Sarrobruck, and its coal basin, both obtained by Prussia at the second peace of Paris. Cession to France of the Rhenan Bavaria and Hesse, the sovereigns of those States to receive compensations in Germany.

Those territorial claims embraced a much larger extent of territory than the one France was compelled to restore to Germany in 1815. In getting possession of the Rhenan Bavaria and the coal district of the Sarre, France would have obtained two fortresses, Landau and Sarrelouis, and also Mayence, the bulwark of Germany. Moreover, once Luxumbourg having ceased to belong to the German Federation, Holland would have had no longer any interest to pay the expenses of the fortress of the Grand Duchy, which would then have to be garrisoned by the French or demolished.

The Augsburg *Gazette* adds that it is a matter of public notoriety, that the territorial compensations claimed by France have not been withdrawn, and that the day when France will deem proper to press them again is perhaps not far distant.

**War and Wolves**—A considerable invasion of wolves has been noticed for some time past in the forests of Belgium. For many years these animals had not been seen in such numbers in the Ardennes. This emigration is attributed to the late war between Austria and Prussia. The wolves, hunted from the forests of Germany and Bohemia by the movements of the troops and the thunder of the cannon, went to seek in Belgium order, peace, and daily food.

# THIRD EDITION

## THE THAW AND ICE-GORGES.

### Immense Destruction of Property.

### Potomac Bridges Washed Away.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The late sudden thaw has caused a tremendous freshet on the Potomac. The Long Bridge, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Bridge, are completely swept away. The river is gorged by ice, and the shipping at Washington is being greatly damaged. All travel south of Washington, by the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Wilmington Railroad, is stopped. The only route through is by the Annamessic line.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

**Ice in the Potomac—Great Destruction of Property.**

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The ice in the Potomac is rapidly breaking up. Immense masses are already formed, threatening great destruction of property. Already several sections of the Long Bridge and of the railroad bridge have been swept away, and thousands of persons, both at Georgetown and Washington, were to-day watching the progress and effects of the accumulation of floating ice.

**The Long Bridge.**

This bridge has been the principal means of passage between Washington and the Virginia shore for many years, and several armies passed over it during the war of the Rebellion. It was over this bridge, by way of Maryland avenue, that Booth and Harold escaped from Washington after the assassination of the lamented Lincoln.

### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

### More Stormy Weather—Melancholy Death of a Young Lady—Opening of a New Billiard Temple.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Another thunder storm occurred here last night, accompanied by rain, but no damage has yet occurred from freshets.

Miss Annie McCabe, an accomplished young lady of this city, who was soon to be married to a prominent Philadelphian, was killed on Friday last, by being thrown from her horse against a tree, at her home, at West River.

A grand billiard levee, at the opening of Ford's new building—the Maryland Billiard Temple, took place last night. Cavanaugh, Foster, Plunkett, and other celebrities played.

### Meeting of the Boston Board of Trade.

BOSTON, February 5.—At a meeting of the government of the Board of Trade yesterday, a resolution was adopted deprecating any radical change in the present currency and banking laws.

A report from the majority of the Transportation Committee, endorsing Hon. Josiah Quincy's proposition for the State to purchase the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads, failed to receive the concurrence of the government of the Board of Trade, the report of the minority of the Committee being adopted as a substitute therefor. The subject will be taken up at the next meeting of the Board, on a motion for reconsideration.

### Fire in Chelsea.

BOSTON, February 5.—At an early hour this morning the works of the Cary Oil Company, in Chelsea, together with the adjacent buildings and a large stock of oil, was destroyed by fire. About six thousand gallons of naphtha was destroyed; the total loss estimated at $50,000.

### Arrests in Boston.

BOSTON, February 5.—The police of Boston arrested during the last week three hundred and fifty-five persons for various offenses.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 99⅛; Reading, 105⅝; Canton Company, 45½; Erie, 60¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 120; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 99; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 13½; New York Central, 102¼; Illinois Central, 115; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 29½; Five-twenties, of 1862, 108⅛; do. 1863, 106½; do. 1864, 106⅝; do. 1865, 104⅞; Ten-forties, 100⅝; Seven-thirties, 105¼; Sterling Exchange, 8½; at sight, 9¼; Gold, 138⅛.

## OBITUARY.

### Colonel W. W. Jones.

The death of Colonel William W. Jones, one of the pioneers of the Genesee, is announced in the Rochester papers. The deceased was born at Geneva, on the 18th of December, 1786, and was consequently in the eighty-first year of his age at the time of his death. While yet an infant of a few months old his parents removed to the Genesee valley, where he was brought up and where he always resided. In his early youth Colonel Jones mixed among the Indians to a considerable degree, he having been familiarly acquainted with Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Little Beard, and other chiefs whose names have become a part of the history of New York.

### Oliver Culver.

The deceased was another of the pioneers of the Genesee, and died on the 2d instant, at his residence in Brighton, near Rochester, at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. Culver was born at East Windsor, Conn., and removed to Genesee at the age of nineteen years. For several years after he made no permanent settlement in the State; but in the year 1800 he purchased the farm on which he died, and thenceforward was a resident of New York. His death will be generally regretted, as he was one of the oldest as well as most respected citizens of this county. Although not a politician, he served in the Legislature, and held the position of Supervisor several times.

### Colonel Jose Ignacio Serrano.

*L'Ere Nouvelle*, of Mexico city, announces the recent death of Colonel Jose Ignacio Serrano, a retired officer of the Mexican army, at the age of sixty-two years. The deceased held a high position in Mexico, and represented that republic in several foreign courts, and particularly that of Rome. On his return to his native country Colonel Serrano retired from public life, and devoted himself to instruction, which pursuit he followed to the time of his death.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, February 5, 1867.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were higher, owing to the rapid advance in gold. Government bonds were in fair demand at an advance. 6s of 1881 sold at 108, a slight advance; 10·40s at 100½, an advance ⅛; and 7·30s 104¾, no change. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 100, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 52¾@53½ closing at 53, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅞, no change; Catawissa preferred at 31@31¼, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 131, an advance of 1c. 33¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61½ for Norriston; 56 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 31 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 19¾ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 52¾ for Chesnut and Walnut; 14¼ for Hestonville; and 28½ for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held. 135½ was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 33½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 58 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32¾ for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 54 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 138¼; 1 P. M., 138½, an advance of ⅝ on the closing prices last evening.

—The annual meeting of the Union Canal Company was held this morning, and from the report read to the stockholders we obtain the following facts, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts in 1866 | $269,669·61 |
| Total expenditure in 1866 | 242,277·84 |
| Balance January 1, 1867 | $27,391·77 |

Personal property on hand January 1, 1867, valued at $21,948·66.

A new feeder has been constructed, and all the locks deepened on the Western Division. Also a feeder to the summit level, which is 14,300 feet in length by 30 inches diameter, composed of brick laid in hydraulic cement below the reach of frost. Three accumulating reservoirs, covering 104 acres, and having storage capacity for forty-four millions of cubic feet, have been constructed, and are already filled in readiness for use. These reservoirs are for the supply of Summit level, and it is believed will afford ample quantity to maintain a continuous depth of 4 6 12 feet throughout the whole season, allowing for double the tonnage ever previously moved.

The following officers were elected:—

President, Isaac J. Wistar; Managers, William R. White, Thomas Williamson, James B. McFarland, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Charles P. Bayard, Joshua Spering, James Young (of Middletown), Gustavus S. Benson, John N. Hutchinson, William P. Cresson, William H. Gatzmer, William C. Longstreth; Treasurer and Secretary, Oscar Thompson.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues to increase in ease, and all good houses are fully supplied at 6@7 per cent., with transactions at lower rates on Governments.

"Foreign exchange is unsettled. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 107½@108¼ for commercial; 108½@108⅞ for bankers'; do., at short sight, 109@109½; Paris at 60 days, 5·22½@5·18¾; do. at short sight, 5·18¾@5·16¼; Antwerp, 5·22½@5·18¾; Swiss, 5·22½@5·18¾; Hamburg, 36@36¾; Amsterdam, 41@41½; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 78¾@79; Prussian thalers, 72@72¼.

"Freights are dull and heavy; the engagements to Liverpool are 900 bales cotton at 5-16@⅜d., and per steamer, 700 bales cotton at 9-16@⅝d. To Bremen, per steamer, 500 bales cotton at 1¼d. A barque was chartered from here to Bath, and thence to Waterford, Ireland, with corn at 9¼d. per bushel.

—The import trade of California during the past year was $14,000,000; export trade, $17,250,000, exclusive of treasure, which amounted to $45,250,000. This does not include $9,500,000 shipped by the United States Treasury on account of the Government. Wheat exported past year, 606,000 bushels, valued at $968,000. The total amount of California productions exported during the year was valued at $11,800,000. The wool manufactured there during the past year was 3,000,000 pounds.

—Sixteen of the largest railroads in the West earned, for the twelve months ending on the 31st of December last, $74,077,621, against $76,339,135 in twelve months of 1865, showing a decrease of $2,270,514.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Phil & E.......c.. 31⅛
100 do............... 31⅛
400 do.......ls.b5.. 31¼
100 sh Read R......b30.. 53⅛
50 sh Penna R.......... 56⅞

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Penna R 1 m 6s....100
$2000 U S 6s, 1881..cp....108
$1000 do..........c..108
$5000 5-20s.'62.cp.......ls..108
$500 do.........'65...106⅝
$500 do..'65..Jy....c..104⅝
$1000 Long I Bs in 100s 90
$300 do............ls.. 90½
$1000 Lehigh 6s '84...... 91½
$6000 Susq Cl Bs.....ls.. 60¾
$2000 N Penna 6s..s5wn 90
$400 City 6s, New.......100
500 sh Susq scp......ls.. 60⅝
100 sh McKean&E.b30 7
100 sh Cata Pf......b360.. 31⅛
100 do ........ ...... 31
10 sh Cam & Am R....131
60 sh Sp & Pine.......... 31
76 sh Leh Val scr....ls.. 17
100 sh Read R.......b30.. 53⅝
200 do .........ls.. 53½
100 do ........b15.. 53½
200 do......ls.s30.. 53
300 do...........b30.. 53½
100 do..........b5.. 53½
300 do.........ls.s5 53½
100 do....... s10..53 1-16
100 do................ 53
100 do..........s10.. 52⅞
100 do.........b30.. 52⅞
231 sh Penna RR...ls.. 56⅞

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137½@138; Silver ¼s and ½s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15; do., December, 1864, 14; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10¼; do., October, 1865, 10.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 108@108¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 106½@106⅞; do., 1865, 106½@106⅞; do., new, 1865, 104½@105; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@99⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¼@105½; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 14¼@14¾.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, February 5.—The lethargic condition of the Flour Market noted for some time past still continues, and prices, although quotably the same, are unmistakably weak. There was no demand except from home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $11@12·50; including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11·75@13·75; fancy at $14·50@16·50; extras at $9@10·50; and superfine at $8@8·75. Rye Flour is selling at $7·25 ⅌ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There was considerable inquiry for good and prime Wheat at full prices, but other descriptions were not much inquired after. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3·10; Southern do. at $3·10@3·20; and white at $3·20@3·40. Rye ranges from $1·35 to $1·38. Corn is in moderate request at yesterday's figures; sales of 6000 bush. new yellow at 95c. for Pennsylvania. Oats are quiet but steady at 57@58c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—There is a good inquiry for the "Contraband" article, which sells at $1·40@1·75 ⅌ gallon.

**Express Robbers Sentenced.**—The six men who attacked and robbed the wagon of the Hope Express, between Kingston and Wilkesbarre, on the 9th of January last, of $16,000, were tried at Wilkesbarre on Saturday last, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of five years each. The money was all recovered.

# THE NEW YORK PRESS.

## EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The Conflict Between the President and Congress—The Teachings of History.

*From the Herald.*

Had the studies of Andrew Johnson as a politician extended beyond the official examples of Andrew Jackson and the electioneering State rights dogmas of Jefferson, he would hardly have attempted at this late day as a statesman that fatal experiment of taking into his own hands the exclusive powers of the legislative department. At all events, President Jackson's "I take the responsibility" has been fatally misapplied by President Johnson in assuming too much, and history, therefore, may be applied to warm him of the consequences.

Modern times have witnessed three great national revolutions, each of which has been fraught with instruction for the future guidance of mankind. The first of these revolutions was in England. Beginning in the reign of Charles the First, it was prolonged with varying fortune throughout the period of the Commonwealth, and the succeeding reigns of the Second Charles and James, and was finally brought to a close by the accession to the throne of William of Orange in 1688. The second of these revolutions was in France. Begun in the reign of Louis the Sixteenth, and having witnessed during its progress, successively, the establishment of a republic, a consulate, an empire, a kingdom, a second time a republic, and a second time an empire, it can scarcely be said, after the lapse of the greater part of a century, to have yet neared its termination. The third, and the youngest of these revolutions has been in our own land and in our own day. Its origin is but of recent date. During the brief period of its existence the nation has waded through oceans of blood and experienced all the desolating effects of a fearful civil war. A gigantic Rebellion has been suppressed, our old political system, resting upon African slavery, has been put down, but the work of reconstruction on the new basis of universal liberty remains still to be done.

As these revolutions have originated in different circumstances and have been maintained for different objects, it is not to be expected that the lessons which they will severally bequeath to posterity will be precisely the same. There is one lesson, however, which the first two have already taught, and which the third promises to teach with equal emphasis, and that is the absolute folly of the Executive stubbornly to resist the legitimately expressed will of the people. Pity it is that the history of the United States, which in many important particulars has revealed such a marked improvement on the history of older nations, should have to furnish another such lesson. But so it is to be. We have said something of Mr. Johnson's historical studies. There are some who read history wisely and to profit. There are others who read history but cannot understand it. There are others, again, who read history, and who, though understanding it, refuse to be guided by its teachings. President Johnson, if a reader of history at all, certainly does not belong to the first of these orders. He is neither so stupid nor so ignorant that he can be classed with the second. From his known tenacity to his pet crotchets, we are more willing to believe that he belongs to the last. With or without the knowledge of the past, he certainly is placing himself in the teeth of the very difficulties which cost Charles the First and Louis the Sixteenth their heads, and which drove James the Second, Charles the Tenth, and Louis Philippe each from his throne and country into exile. Nor is it for a moment to be imagined that the defeat of Andrew Johnson in the struggle which he so doggedly and so foolishly maintains, though it cannot be so disastrous either to himself or to the Union, will be less complete than in the cases to which we have referred. He has engaged in a contest in which he must go down.

We do not mean for a moment to question the right of the President to veto, within certain limits, the proceedings of Congress. The time, we trust, is far distant when the Presidential office will be regarded in the light of a merely honorary situation. It is and it ought to be a position of importance and of power. It has many duties and it has doubtless many cares. The President is Chief Magistrate of the nation. The right to veto, which is vested in him by the Constitution in virtue of his office, is his special and distinguishing prerogative. In certain circumstances the exercise of such prerogative may be not only legitimate, but just. It is a power, however, which is dangerous, and cannot be used with too much wisdom and caution. Intended for a check, it never was meant to be an obstruction. It certainly never was the design of the framers of the Constitution, as it certainly never can be for the interests of the nation, that it should be exercised in open defiance of the expressed will of the people. Such, however, is the position in which Mr. Johnson has placed himself, and from which it has now become a necessity to expel him.

We are willing to be generous in our interpretation of the President's motives. We can understand how he may be encouraged to persevere in his obstructive policy by conscientious scruples. But so it was with Charles the First, Louis the Sixteenth, James the Second, and the others. They were all men of certain or uncertain conscientious scruples. But their scruples and excuses, good or bad, neither justified their policy nor averted their fate. What, then, should a chief magistrate like President Johnson do, when scruples and excuses incline him in one direction and the popular will demands that he move in another? Has he no choice but to resist the popular will or violate the teachings of conscience? He has a choice. He can resign. In not adopting this course the President, we think, has made a grand mistake. He would have shown himself a greater philosopher if, instead of undertaking that now celebrated stumping tour to Chicago, he had remained at the White House, pondering the lessons of the past; and the world would have considered him a greater statesman, and posterity would have accorded him a nobler name, if, when the fall elections were ended, and the will of the people had been so unmistakably expressed, finding his conscience still unbending, he had voluntarily resigned a position which experience taught him he could fill neither with comfort to himself nor with satisfaction to the country. But he has not yet lost his opportunity. Resignation even now on his part would cover a multitude of sins, while his impeachment and removal, which are certain, as matters now stand, will be inseparable from unqualified disgrace. Prerogative, whether royal or presidential, must yield to popular right and the sovereign powers of the National Legislature.

### "Between us be Truth!"

*From the Tribune.*

The *Evening Post* has a leader on "Various Plans of Reconstruction," wherein it sees fit to say:—

"Third—There was the plan on which Mr. Horace Greeley and Mr. Montgomery Blair united, of universal and unconditional amnesty to the Southern leaders, without regard to the future of the negroes. Mr. Greeley wrote, after the election and when the *Tribune* had cast away the amendment:—'I am for universal amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned—even though impartial suffrage should for the present be resisted and defeated.' The Albany *Evening Journal* very justly remarked on this:—'He is for amnesty without any condition whatever. Cuffee and the National debt get the go-by together; the enlarged suffrage and the corrected basis of representation are surrendered in common.' This Greeley-Blair scheme has not had much success with the public.

"The favorite scheme of Mr. Greeley and Mr. Blair, of immediate, universal, and unconditional amnesty to the Southern leaders, without any consideration for the negroes, was simply one of those cowardly surrenders for which Mr. Greeley is notorious. As he followed Mr. Vallandigham's policy at intervals during the war, so he continues now to follow the lead of that shining patriot."

—My carefully written article on "The True Basis of Reconstruction," whereon the *Post* bases its charges above, appeared in the *Daily Tribune* of November 27. In that article I said:—

"I commend impartial suffrage as required by the true interest of all concerned; yet I cannot admit that it is a matter in which the North has no rightful concern. The blacks are a portion not merely of the Southern but of the American people. They played an important and beneficent part in our great civil war. We cannot ignore the obligations springing from our necessity and their loyalty. I hold that honor and good faith absolutely constrain those who triumphed in that struggle to take care that their humble supporters and backers shall not be made to suffer for taking the side of the Union. To say now, in view of the recent past, 'Let the Southern negroes have such rights only as their white (late Rebel) fellow-citizens shall see fit to accord them,' would be ingratitude and perfidy such as might well invoke the lightnings of Heaven. No matter at what cost, we of the North must take care that the Southern blacks are not left at the mercy of that diabolic spirit which manifested itself through the late massacres of Memphis and New Orleans. * * * * It is proved unsafe to trust to local authority and opinion, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow; we must place the essential rights of every American citizen under the express guardianship of the Federal Constitution. That will be the end of controversy; until then, even unsuccessful attempts to abridge them will prove a grave and general calamity.

"I have said that I favor both universal amnesty and impartial suffrage on their respective merits, each without regard to the other. I hold that the North is bound to insist on manhood suffrage—not in the South only, but in every State and Territory—because of the service required of and rendered by the blacks in putting down the Rebellion—that it would be perfidy and baseness, in view of all the facts, not to insist on this. I hold the South bound to accord suffrage to the blacks, as an important and useful, though humble portion of her people, whom it is her interest as well as her duty to conciliate and satisfy, even though the North did not desire it. There is no conflict between the interests and duties of the North on one side and the South on the other—what is best for each, or either, is best for both—the only collision is between their respective resentments and prejudices. The North wants to keep at least the leading Rebels under ban indefinitely; the South—that is, a majority of the dominant caste at the South—wants to keep the negroes under foot—despised, powerless, and often abused by the white ruffians, whose crimes the better class disavow, but neither prevent nor punish. The loyal North has demonstrated her ability to keep the Rebels out of Congress; the Rebel South has likewise proved her power to prevent indefinitely the due ratification of the Constitutional amendment. This dead lock affords to those whom I must consider the more generous and far-seeing minds of either section an opportunity which, once lost, may never return. Even though the South were able to force her leaders into Congress, they could not hope for full restoration to power and public favor; even though the North were able to force impartial suffrage on the South, it would prove of little value while resisted by a strong majority of the dominant caste there. But let North and South strike hands on the basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage, and the resulting peace will be perfect, all-embracing, and enduring. Each section will gain everything and lose really nothing.

"If the South shall insist on her abstract right to hold the blacks as a subject race, the North will doubtless insist on the indefinite disfranchisement of all the prominent Rebels, and matters will thus go on as they have gone on for the last year. I must still cherish my opinion that this is unwise; but I shall stand with my own people, while awaiting the calmer and wiser view that I am confident must ultimately prevail. The disinterested will say, 'Let the Rebels remain under the ban so long as they insist on keeping the blacks there'—and they will say so with ample reason. If the adjustment I urge should ultimately fail, and, in the mutations of party ascendancy, the Rebels should be let up and the blacks be kept down, I shall regret it as much for the sake of the South as of the North; and I shall feel that the blame does not all attach to the South. And, whatever the immediate issue, I shall bate no jot of heart or hope that at last—and at no very distant day—our people will be thoroughly harmonized and united on the basis of impartial and universal freedom. H. G."

—The reader has now before him what I *did* urge, and what the *Post* says I proposed. I make no comment. If the *Post's* charge is well founded, that is now plain. If it is a wilful, villanous untruth—a lie with deliberate intent to injure—that, likewise, appears. I do not say what it is. Read both sides and judge.

—But a word as to "cowardly surrenders." Let us be clear on that point.

When our last State election had resulted in a complete Republican triumph, a number of influential friends united in proposing me as a candidate for the United States Senate. They did not ask me to do anything to favor such election; they urged only that I should stand by the Constitutional amendment and say nothing about universal amnesty. If I would, they felt assured that I would be surely, overwhelmingly chosen.

I could not stand on the Constitutional amendment, so long as there should be a hope of doing better, mainly because it afforded no adequate guarantee for the protection and enfranchisement of the blacks. I felt that a far broader basis was necessary to a true, beneficent reconstruction—a basis which should incite the great body of the Southern people, both white and black, to go to work, in the full assurance that their rights of person and property would be fully protected. And, while I would gladly have deferred to my friends—who, very probably, overrated my strength with the people of our State, but who surely meant to serve me—I felt constrained to put forth the article of November 27th. I presume no one will assert that I supposed it would improve my chance for the Senatorship. I knew quite well that it would probably be so used as to render my election impossible.

Where, then, was the cowardice?

I certainly did hope that some good would result from my distinct avowal that I was for universal amnesty (not political restoration) any how, which has not yet been realized. I knew that there were many leading Southerners who were as fully convinced as need be that impartial suffrage is a beneficent necessity. These are, for the most part, kept dumb by the consideration that they are under the ban, and may be supposed to favor black enfranchisement from a selfish desire to rescue their property from confiscation and themselves from proscription. I resolved, so far as I had power, to place these where they could speak out for impartial suffrage with effect. I hoped, moreover, that the President would say to Congress, in his then forthcoming message:—"We have honestly differed as to the true bases of reconstruction: let us try henceforth to agree: I am ready to confer and to concede. Are not *you* prepared also to make some concessions, so that the country may have peace?"

I have not yet achieved all the good I intended: what of that? Hardly more than two months have elapsed since the attempt; and already the North and the South misunderstand and misjudge each other less than they did. The Senatorship is out of the way, carrying with it the most obvious motive for the misrepresentation that I proposed to abandon the blacks to the tender mercies of the ex-Rebels. I believe the *Post* alone still persists in that calumny. I know that the event will vindicate me fully, and in that faith I wait. H. G.

### The Bankrupt Bill—The Prospect of its Passage.

*From the Times.*

The decisive vote in the Senate on Saturday by which it agreed to retain the proposition in the House bill exempting from sale, under the operations of the Bankrupt law, so much of the debtors property as is included in existing Exemption State laws, it is to be hoped fairly indicates the purpose of the Senate to offer no further obstructions which would endanger the ultimate passage of the bill.

Mr. Wilson's amendment to make the exemption uniform, and to fix the amount at $2000, was not, considered by itself, perhaps objectionable. It would not have been regarded generally by the advocates of a Bankrupt law as illiberal, or as materially curtailing any benefits to which an honest debtor could lay claim. But the time has come when any amendment involving further delay must be looked upon by the real friends of the measure as more or less inimical. The experience of several years has taught us that the strength and virtue of our opponents' arguments have taken the shape of motions and resolutions looking chiefly to delay. For a time a specious plea was put forward in certain quarters against legislation—founded on the disturbed condition of the political and commercial relations between the North and the South. But the events of every succeeding month, since the war closed, have weakened the little force that plea had in it from the beginning. The bulk of the business men of the South, not *hopelessly* and finally ruined by the war, who have therefore no means, present or prospective, of ever resuming business, and who are consequently beyond the pale of any relief that a Bankrupt law could bring—have been enabled by the liberality of our Northern merchants, and especially the merchants of New York, to make almost their own terms in settling old accounts, in renewing credits, and in starting with no incumbrance which this or any other Bankrupt law could make lighter.

All this has been going on for more than eighteen months, while from one cause or another the constant changes in the tariff, the false hopes held out to manufacturers by the extreme protectionists, the weight and the inequalities of taxation, and the fluctuations in the currency, thousands of traders among us at the North have gone to swell the already overgrown list of insolvents. The failures in the Northern States in 1866 were seven times greater in amount than those of 1863, and six times greater than those of 1864; while they were eight times the amount of the failures of the South during the year after the close of the war, when everything commercial there was believed to be in a state of almost hopeless paralysis. In view of these facts, it has been vain for the opponents of a Bankrupt law to taunt its advocates with attempting to whitewash Southern insolvents at the expense of our own merchants by an exceptional measure. Those who had most to lose at the hands of Southern traders by any whitewashing legislation—if such could have been applied to one section at the expense of the other—have been the foremost, the steadiest, and the most faithful advocates of a Bankruptcy law. The merchants of New York had ten times more to lose by any summary or unfair wiping-out of Southern commercial liabilities than any other community on the continent.

A single firm here might be named that stands to-day, and is able to stand, a larger creditor of the South than some provincial towns of great self importance, that have been fussy and furious over giving the South any advantage from a Bankrupt law. Yet, with such a record as this, New York, through her representatives, through her Chamber of Commerce, and through the petitions of her merchants, her manufacturers, her professional men, and her citizens generally, has led the way in urging legislation on the question. New York, too, has had the sentiment of a vast majority of the whole country with her. The opposition—which has thus far prevailed mainly by resorting to tricks to delay action—has chiefly been the opposition of cliques and coteries more skilled in partisan warfare, and more devoted to sectional aims, than controlled by large and liberal views of public duty. The measure, it may be safely predicted, will now become law without further delay.

### The Ocean Yacht Race in Asia and Africa.

*From the World.*

By a private telegraphic line which we have recently caused to be laid—at an enormous expense, and for the sole use of the *World*—between Bangkok, in Siam, and Cuttyhunk, in Long Island, we receive the exclusive intelligence of the great excitement caused in Siam by the news of the great ocean yacht race. The First King of Siam, Mahaberaphracatumphidogs the Thirteenth, has ordered a large white elephant to be sent to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., as a token of his sympathy and admiration. The feeling has extended also to India. The Ramjigger of Ahmednuggur has requested Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., to accept a hundred poods of paddy as a mark of esteem and respect.

The Henrietta, after bombarding the Turkish fortresses in Candia, will sail through the Suez Canal on a visit to these Eastern potentates. The Emperor of Abyssinia also has invited our gallant young countryman to visit him at his palace in the Mountains of the Moon. It is fashionable in Abyssinia to wear large pats of butter on the head, and the *Herald* establishment in this city is now hard at work manufacturing a supply for the court dress of the fortunate and distinguished representative.

## LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS'!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

## FINANCIAL.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES'
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865, January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2(rp) No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. 12 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

## SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 18 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

## DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwt No. 510 RACE Street.

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

## CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
18§ Three doors above Walnut.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
3m] CORNER OF RACE.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871 | $114,000· |
| 120,000 | United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,500 0 |
| 100,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes | 211,500 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts) | 126,562 50 |
| 54,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 54,700 0 |
| 46,000 | State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan | 44,620 00 |
| 60,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan | 50,750 0 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,500 00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,250 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees) | 20,750 00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,000 00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,040 00 |
| 15,000 | 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000 00 |
| 7,150 | 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 8,258 25 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,950 00 |
| *20,000 | 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 0,000 00 |
| 195,900 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property | 195,900 00 |
| $1,045,050 par. | Market value, | $1,070,280 7 |
| | Cost, $1,030,552 05 | |
| | Real Estate | 36,000 0 |
| | Bills receivable for insurances made | 27,637 2 |
| | Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company | 38,923 9 |
| | Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value | 2,930 00 |
| | Cash in Bank $41,102 26 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 447 14 | 41,54 |
| | | $1,407,321 56 |

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardon,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary 18§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.
Capital............$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus............944,543 15
Premiums............1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.
INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 11§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
727§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 330§

## INSURANCE COMPANIES

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 114m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PATRICK McLOUGHLIN, Deceased.
MARY McLOUGHLIN, widow of the said decedent, has filed her petition, with appraisement of property selected to be retained under the Act of April 14, 1851, and Supplements, and the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, February 16, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto.
JOHN A. CLARK,
2 1 ftu 4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES H. CLOSSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY CLOSSON, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES H. CLOSSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 142½ S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOSHUA SPERING,
1 29 tuthst* Auditor.

## WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.
Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
1 12 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Napa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thsru2m PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of the Wine:—
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE.
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 2 tuths2m No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS.
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.
The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
Ask for American Lead Pencil. 10 1 fmw6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]*

**THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND** held a meeting yesterday, when the following statements were submitted by the City Controller as part of his annual report. They were prepared by Mr. S. P. Hancock, Secretary to the Commissioners, and exhibit the funded debt of the city in detail, showing how and when it was created, and what part of it has been redeemed.

Statement showing the amount of the Funded Debt at the time of Consolidation, the amounts issued and redeemed in each year since, and total Funded Debt January 1st, 1867:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To amount of Funded debt reported July 1st, | 1854 | $16,573,614·77 | |
| Reported issued to Dec. 31st, | 1858 | 4,383,278·09 | |
| Issued during | 1859 | 699,400·00 | |
| Do. | 1860 | 1,022,079·81 | |
| Do. | 1861 | 1,027,971·06 | |
| Do. | 1862 | 2,698,800·00 | |
| Do. | 1863 | 881,931·18 | |
| Do. | 1864 | 4,904,639·86 | |
| Do. | 1865 | 5,823,502·17 | |
| Do. | 1866 | 2,536,385·81 | |
| | | | $40,521,692·75 |
| Loans redeemed to Dec. 31st, | 1858 | $554,814·90 | |
| Redeemed in | 1859 | 115,171·21 | |
| Do. | 1860 | 883,163·81 | |
| Do. | 1861 | 318,908·76 | |
| Do. | 1862 | 164,142·39 | |
| Do. | 1863 | 537,148·00 | |
| Do. | 1864 | 677,881·18 | |
| Do. | 1865 | 896,282·73 | |
| Do. | 1866 | 208,558·42 | |
| | | | $5,356,071·40 |
| Balance of Funded Debt remaining January 1, 1867 | | | $35,165,621·35 |

In order to show the purpose for which the debt was contracted, it should be divided as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance of debt due at Consolidation | | $11,258,321·62 |
| Loans issued since Consolidation:— | | |
| To pay for Railroad Stock subscribed prior to Consolidation | $1,725,000·00 | |
| Extension of Gas Works | 1,981,300·00 | |
| Fire Alarm Telegraph | 100,000·00 | |
| Culverts | 200,000·00 | |
| Water Works | 962,000·00 | |
| School purposes | 239,400·00 | |
| Bridges, etc. | 502,000·00 | |
| Vine Street Wharf | 4,300·00 | |
| | | 5,734,100·00 |
| For Municipal purposes | | 6,523,200·00 |
| For War purposes | | 11,650,000·00 |
| | | $35,165,721·35 |

Statement of the value of the Real Estate and Securities belonging to the City of Philapelphia, prepared by the Secretary from data furnished through the several Departments:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Securities held by the Sinking Funds | $9,851,677·60 | |
| Wharves, Landings, and Markets | 1,646,500·00 | |
| Real Estate under Department of City Property | 1,341,000·00 | |
| Real Estate under Public Schools | 1,795,427·00 | |
| Real Estate under Police | 128,960·67 | |
| Real Estate of various kinds | 11,957,500·00 | |
| | | $26,721,065·27 |

**MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday afternoon, at their hall, Seventh street, above Market. Their session lasted just twelve minutes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number in the House, | 3518 |
| Same time last year, | 3532 |
| Decrease, | 14 |
| Admitted within the last two weeks, | 219 |
| Births, " " | 7 |
| Deaths, " " | 26 |
| Discharged, " " | 111 |
| Eloped, " " | 33 |
| Indentured, " " | 3 |
| Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, | 170 |
| Number granted meals, | 430 |

In the men's department there are 125 able-bodied men, under 60 years, and in the insane department 125; white men's out-ward 707; colored men's out-ward 79. The total male population is 1780.

In the women's department are 422 healthy inmates under 65 years of age; insane department, 382; colored women's out-ward, 56. Total number of women, 1738.

The out-door agent reported the collection for support cases, since last meeting, $609 50.

The steward reported the house receipts at $158 77.

The Committee on Hospitals reported in favor of six additional nurses. Referred to them, with power to act.

Mr. Brown presented a note from the steward, asking for additional hose for the use of the house. Referred. Adjourned.

**THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.**—The regular meeting of this body was held yesterday at their rooms in the Law Building. President Kneass was in the chair.

The committee to which was referred a petition for a sewer in Water street, from Walnut street, seventy-five feet northward, reported favorably, with a resolution to lay a ten-inch pipe at the cost of the petitioners. Agreed to.

The committee who had charge of constructing a sewer on Spruce street, westward from Twenty-first street, report that the sewer in question should be constructed at the cost of the owners of the malt-house at the corner of Twenty-first and Spruce.

A resolution to refer the matter to Councils was adopted.

Relative to a sewer in Marshall street, between Willow and Spring Garden streets, a report was made that a three feet sewer would be ample. The owners of property will be instructed to prepare the proper application for Councils.

Mr. Lightfoot presented a plan of the twelfth section of the Twenty-second ward for examination, and asked that a day be appointed for an examination of the ground.

On motion Friday next, at 9 A. M., was fixed upon as the time for the examination.

Adjourned.

**SUPPOSED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.**—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, three men forced an entrance into the house of Mr. Haney, on Tasker street, above Ninth. Going up stairs they went into Mr. Haney's room and demanded his money. He refused to comply, whereupon they made a murderous attack upon him; his wife threw herself across him, and probably saved his life. They then went down stairs, where they met Mrs. Haney's mother, who was up attending a sick child. They took a coal oil lamp which was standing upon the table, and threw it against the stove, breaking it into atoms. They demanded a match, saying they wanted to fire the house. She refused to give them a lucifer, when they struck her upon the head and felled her to the floor; after which they went into the yard, where they met Peter Lynch, who had gone after the police. They took him by the hair of the head, and tried to pull him over the fence. He drew a knife and cut the fellow who had hold of him, forcing him to let go. A neighbor sprang a rattle, and the scoundrels beat a hasty retreat, leaving their coats in the yard. Mrs. Haney was in a delicate condition, and the fright attending the murderous attack upon herself and husband may cause serious results.

**CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING STOCKHOLDERS.**—The corporators of the Monongalia Coal Oil Company were before Recorder Eneu yesterday, on the charge of obtaining from certain of the stockholders money under false representations. The defendants were bound over some months ago on the oath of the same complainants, the charges then being conspiracy to defraud and obtaining money on false representations. They were tried on these charges and acquitted. The witnesses examined yesterday testified in the former case, and no new facts were brought out. There will be a continuance of the hearing on Wednesday afternoon.

**MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE.**—The A. Y. Masons last evening decided on purchasing, and authorized the committee to pay the sum agreed upon, $155,000, for the lot bounded by Broad street, Filbert street, Juniper street, and Cuthbert street; possession to be had July 1.

**PAINFUL FALL ON THE ICE.**—Joseph McClure, aged seventeen, residing in Webster street, fell on the pavement last evening and fractured a thigh. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

**OUR RIVER FRONT.**—The City Ice Boat came up the Delaware yesterday, with the steamship Juniata in tow, and steamed back again soon after. The steam tug America brought up the ship Polar Star and the brig Let Her Be. With the thermometer indicating a temperature of 49½ degrees, 17½ above the freezing point, as it did yesterday afternoon, the ice in the Delaware must soon disappear.

## CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

**ROUGH AND TUMBLE.**—About 6 o'clock last night a party of roughs got into a fight in the saloon at the corner of Second and Plum, about some trivial matter. All hands pitched in right and left, and, as a consequence, some were pretty roughly used. They all cleared out before the arrival of the officers. Some of the party belonged to Philadelphia, and had proceeded as far as Federal street ferry, on their way over, when Officer Mason made his appearance. While looking around for some of the belligerents, one of them, named William Feeney, threw a bottle at him. The missile passed in close proximity to him and struck a gentleman, named Cahoon, in the head, placing him *hors de combat* for the time being. The officer immediately caught Feeney, but he was very refractory, and, with great difficulty, was taken to the lock-up, where he was provided with lodgings at the expense of the city. He will have a hearing before Mayor Budd to-day, and will, no doubt, receive his just deserts. Feeney was pretty badly used in the fight; his lip being cut, his nose swelled to twice its original size, one of his eyes closed tight, and the other to such an extent that it was difficult for him to see.

**IN TROUBLE AGAIN.**—A father and son named Minks, one employed as watchman and the other as driver by Mr. Browning, on Market street, were arrested, at the instigation of the latter, upon the charge of purloining a box of soap and six hundred cigars. One of the parties was arrested a short time since for taking that which did not belong to him, but was released through the magnanimity of Mr. Browning, as both were this time. Officer Hawkins searched the house of the parties, and found several articles which were recognized as the property of the gentlemen who employed them.

**STATION HOUSE "MILL."**—Last evening a man and a woman, lodgers at the Station House, entered into a conflict with each other. The woman had decidedly the advantage of the man, being more strongly built, and was evidently, from the way in which she used her "mauleys," pretty well versed in the art of self-defense. At the conclusion of the rumpus, the man found one of his peepers nearly closed, and a gash about an inch long under it. As for the woman she came out sound in body but not in mind, as was very obvious from the manner in which she desired to punch the head of her antagonist.

**LARCENY.**—Last evening, John Grey and a woman went into the shoe store of Nathan Colus, in South Ward, for the purpose of buying a pair of shoes. John's stock of cash not being very large, and longing for a pair of handsome gaiters which were displayed to the gaze of customers, watching his opportunity he shoped them under his coat; but the Argus eye of the proprietor saw this little piece of legerdemain, and he called in Officer Coutts, who arrested him. John was committed to the County Jail by Justice Figner.

**ROBBERY.**—The house of Dr. J. B. Wood, on Market street, below Fourth, was entered on Monday morning, by climbing on a shed and opening one of the back windows. The house was ransacked from top to bottom, and three silk dresses and a lot of silver spoons carried off. The family were absent at the time, and therefore the thieves had a clear coast. The Camden authorities are unusually vigilant at present, and hopes are entertained that the rascals will be speedily brought to justice.

**MISDEMEANOR.**—A man was arrested on Sunday evening for disturbing the congregation of the Firemen's Bethel, in South Ward. He was fined, and permitted to depart, with the injunction not to do so again.

**STEALING WASH-CLOTHES.**—Early yesterday morning some person or persons stripped a clothes-line of an entire wash in Centreville. They were not satisfied with the clothes, but took line and all. No arrests were made.

**MEETING.**—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. The new school-house question is still being agitated.

### The Doom of Turkey.

If we may believe astrological predictions, the dissolution of the Turkish Empire, at least in Europe, is at hand. In 1854, at the time of the Russian war, the following was extensively circulated among the newspaper press. It is an old prediction, and was first published about the middle of the fifteenth century, A. D. 1450:—

"In twice two hundred years the Bear
The Crescent shall assail,
But if the Cock and Bull unite
The Bear shall not prevail."

So far so good. The Bear (Russia) did assail the Crescent (Turkey), but France and England (represented by the Cock and Bull respectively) united with Turkey, and Russia was foiled. But the prophecy continues:—

"In twenty years from that set out,
Let Islam know and fear—
The Cross shall wave, the Crescent wane,
Dissolve and disappear."

This would indicate that the disruption of the Turkish Empire will take place in 1874, or thereabouts. We have not long to wait for the fulfilment of the prophecy, which already bids fair to be realized.

### The Masonic Temporal Computation.

The Masonic fraternity are alone in their method of reckoning time, commencing the computation from the creation of the world, thus "A. L. 5866," Anno Lucis, in the year of light, 5866. Our era is that of creation. The Masonic theory is adopted in the authorized version of the Bible as received by Protestants, and is that of Usher, Prideaux, and others. Learned chronologists differ in their extreme dates upwards of 3000 years. The Talmudists fix it 5344 years before Christ, the vulgar Jewish at 3760, the Hebrew text 4161, Petavius, which is that of the Roman Church, 3984.

It must not be supposed that the epoch from which we date indicates that we regard our institution as coeval with the creation of the world. While our principles were born with the creation, and will continue to the end of the world, we cannot say that the elements of the institution, in an organized form, can be distinctly traced beyond the building of Solomon's Temple. Notwithstanding all the diatribes from France, we still think the organization, rituals, and practices of Freemasonry show its origin. Take away from it Jewish traditions, ceremonials, and customs, and what is there remaining?

Our Masonic mode of computing time indicates our common origin. The Jews reckon from Anno Mundi, in the year of the world, of the same meaning as Anno Lucis.

Dionysius Exigus, in A. D. 532, first introduced among the Christians the date of the birth of Christ, fixing it erroneously four years too early. We, as Masons, in dating from the commencement of the world, only continue a Masonic usage. The Christians continued it for five hundred years without censure, and surely Masons may now do it.

Royal Arch Masons date from the building of the second temple by Zerubbabel, 535 years before Christ. Their date is Anno Inventionis, 2401. The Knights Templar date from the establishment of their order in 1118, Anno Ordinis, 748. Royal and Select Masters from the completion of the temple, Anno Depositionis, 2866. The modern rites have dates peculiar to themselves.—*National Freemason.*

**Seals**.—Advices from Flushing state that for some days past seals have appeared in the inner basins of that place. Last month one of colossal size was killed. These animals are attracted by the shoals of sardines which are just now passing through these waters, and these latter are caught in such abundance that they are sold t one penny the bucketful.

## AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN
SKATING TOURNAMENT,
TO BE HELD AT
The Washington Skating Park,
CHICAGO,
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEB. 11 and 12.

First Day—Contest for Ladies.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Prize, Gold Watch, valued at<br>(Or that amount in Cash.) | $200 |
| Second Prize, Gold Watch, valued at<br>(Or that amount in Cash.) | $100 |

Contest for Boys under 14 years of age.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Prize, Cash | $50 |
| Second Prize, Cash | $25 |

Second Day—Contest for Gentlemen.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Prize, Cash | $400 |
| Second Prize, Cash | $200 |

Contest for Misses under 14 years of age.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Prize, Cash | $3 |
| Second Prize, Cash | $2 |

Full Great Western Light Guard Band (20 men) in attendance each day. First contest each day to begin at 2 P. M. 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAROLINE RICHINGS | Directress |
| W. G. DEITRICH | Conductor |

SECOND NIGHT.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 5,
FIRST TIME OF
FRA DIAVOLO,
WITH A GREAT CAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fra Diavolo | Mr. W. CASTLE |
| Lord Allcash | Mr. E. SEGUIN |
| Beppo | Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL |
| Giacomo | Mr. H. PEAKS |
| Matteo | Mr. J. ARNOLD |
| Zerlina | Miss C. RICHINGS |
| Lady Allcash | Mrs. E. SEGUIN |

Orchestra furnished by the
GERMANIA ASSOCIATION.
To-morrow, February 6,
MARITANA.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony | $1·00 |
| Family Circle | ·50 |
| Amphitheatre | ·25 |
| Prescenium Private Boxes | 10·00 |
| Balcony Private Boxes | 5·00 |

Seats secured, without extra charge, at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Academy of Music.
The Opera will commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 5,
SECOND TIME IN THIS CITY
of the new Drama, in three acts, entitled
THE SHAMROCK;
OR, THE FLOWER OF ERIN.
Produced with new and beautiful Scenery by R. S. Smith, appropriate Music, etc.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as PAT MALLOY.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as MAGGIE MAGUIRE
To conclude with the Capital Farce of
THE WINDMILL.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 5,
FIRST BENEFIT OF
MR. CHARLES WALCOT, Jr.
TWO SPLENDID DRAMAS.
Boucicault's great Drama, in five acts, of
THE OCTOROON;
OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
Uncle Pete.......CHARLES WALCOT, Jr.
as played by him over one hundred nights at the
WINTER GARDEN, NEW YORK.
To conclude with the romantic Drama of
THE MILLER AND HIS MEN;
OR, THE ROBBERS OF BOHEMIA.
Grindoff, the Miller.......CHARLES WALCOT, Jr
Wolf, the Robber.......CHARLES WALCOT, Jr
THURSDAY—Benefit of OWEN FAWCETT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
HOUSES CROWDED WITH JACK AND GILL.
THIRD WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
JACK AND GILL.
Mr. G. L. FOX as the Clown.
Supported by C. K. FOX, Mad'lle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE.
Mrs. E. D. Wallace's Farce of
THE WAGER.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. G. L. FOX.
G. L. FOX in a speaking part, with
JACK AND GILL.
SATURDAY, JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING,
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 2½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To clo the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
Never Become Glossy.

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also,

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.

The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. [1 4 fmw3m rp

## MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

## RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.

7·30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10·10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.

1·10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5·50 P. M.

7·30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8·15 A. M.

6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7 20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.

9·25 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12 40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.

12·50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4 10 P. M., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train East on P. & E. R. R.

5·40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6·25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.

By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11·00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.

Passengers leaving Erie at 10·25, reach Oil City at 4·50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 9·30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4·00 P. M. same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 12 50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6·05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.

All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.

All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.

NATHANIEL P. HOBART,
General Superintendent,
Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES
to Crisfield, Maryland, thence by the Great Southern Inland Steam Navigation Company's Steamers to Norfolk, Virginia,
CONNECTING WITH THE
GREAT VIRGINAIA AND TENNESSEE AIR-LINE RAILWAY,
to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest

This route offers advantages over all competing transportation lines. Shippers by this line save both time and money.

THE MARINE RISK BETWEEN CRISFIELD AND NORFOLK IS ASSUMED BY THE COMPANY,
thus offering the inducements of an
ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING,
with guaranteed time from Philadelphia to all prominent Southern and Southwestern points.
FREIGHTS
For Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg and all points Virginia and North Carolina,
FORWARDED AT AS LOW RATES
as by another line

Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R. BROAD and PRIME Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Norfolk twenty four hours in advance of any other route. This unprecedented despatch gives the shipper of Southern freights from Philadelphia advantages not before offered by any other line. For further information apply to

CHARLES E. DILKES,
Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line Railway,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
Agent,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest.

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.

PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.

Fast line at 12·00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars. Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.

Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.

Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE," at

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET streets,
Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent.
Pennsylvania Railroad Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, and Thirtieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia. †

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Vine Street Ferry daily, as follows (Sundays excepted):—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail, with Freight | 7·30 A. M. |
| Atlantic Accommodation | 3 45 P. M. |

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail, with Freight | 1 25 P. M. |
| Atlantic Accommodation | 6·10 A. M. |
| Junction Accommodation, to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street | 5·30 P. M |
| Returning, leaves Jackson | 6.30 A. M. |

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
leave Vine street ferry daily at 10·15 A. M. and 2 P. M
Leave Haddonfield at 1 and 3 15 P. M.
† JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29 1866

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J HORWITZ,
1 3 th10t Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
8000 reams Flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x28 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quanties of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.

Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.

Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.

The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.

A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.

The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 31thstu12t Major of Eng's and Bvt Lt.-Col.

NAVY SUPPLIES

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
January 12, 1867.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:—

New Navy Beef, 3000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE,
1 14 m4t Chief of Bureau.

## PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8 000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTMENT of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on and after the 28th instant.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect, but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 4th of March next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,
1 26 s6t Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of $67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 17 7w

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1867.

### The New Reconstruction Scheme.

FROM the circumstantiality with which the new scheme of reconstruction was set forth in our Washington despatches yesterday, we are led to conclude that the movement means something. Anything which promises to bring the nation and the late Rebel communities into better relations is so far to be commended. An effort on the part of the South to accommodate itself, even in a small degree, to the public sentiment of the North, is a hopeful sign. It is certainly better than that sullen, dogged persistency which refuses to recognize the gravity of the situation, or to take any means for its amendment. It is a concession at last that something more must be done before the work of reconstruction shall be completed. It recognizes, too, if we may assume this new movement to be in earnest, that the war has made great social changes which must be respected, and find expression in the constitutions and laws of the Southern States.

The plan, as nearly as we can gather it from the somewhat meagre despatches, is for the so-called Legislatures of the late Rebel communities to pass resolutions indorsing "impartial suffrage" based on the qualification of the electors being able to read and write, and being possessed of two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of property, and then for the President to recommend these resolutions to the new Congress, which assembles on the fourth of March next, as a basis of reconstruction, instead of the pending Constitutional amendment.

If this scheme means to make the above qualifications truly *impartial*—that is, to apply them to *all* voters within the late Rebel States—then a long step may at once be made towards a satisfactory adjustment of our present difficulties. But if it means that they shall be applied only to the population of African descent, while others who can neither read nor write, and who do not own two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of property, are to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise—in other words, if a distinction in political rights is to be made on account of race—then the scheme amounts to but very little, and will not satisfy the public mind. Practically it would exclude almost the entire colored population from the ballot-box, and that, too, under circumstances of hardship and injustice. Just escaped from a life-long bondage, in which they were denied all means of education, and every possibility of acquiring property, it would be exceedingly unjust to require of them *alone* both knowledge and wealth as a prerequisite to the exercise of the elective franchise.

Still, as we have before said, we welcome this indication that the South is willing to do *something*. "It is the first step that costs." We cannot expect the wide chasm which separates the ideas of slavery and full political enfranchisement to be crossed at a leap. The prejudices of a whole generation cannot be changed in an instant. We must rejoice at the first faint streaks of dawn that break upon the blackness of night. The morning does not come all at once, but when the light begins to break then we know that the morning is at hand.

### The Proposed New Amendment.

FULLER particulars in regard to the newly proposed scheme of reconstruction show it to consist of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing—First, that no State shall withdraw from the Union or be ejected from it, or deprived of its equal suffrage in Congress; secondly, that the public debt shall remain inviolable, and no debt incurred in aid of insurrection against the United States shall be paid by the general Government or by any State; thirdly, that all persons born or naturalized in the United States shall be citizens both of the States and the nation, and shall be entitled to the equal protection of the laws; and fourthly, that the basis of representation in any State that denies the right of suffrage to any of its citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall be reduced by the number of the entire class thus excluded. Further, it is proposed that the Constitutions of the States lately in rebellion shall be amended so as to extend the suffrage to all male citizens of full age, not now entitled to the same, who may be able to read and write, or who shall be possessed of two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of taxable property.

This scheme, it will be seen, comprises most of the features of the amendment now proposed, except that one depriving certain classes of the late Rebels from holding office. It also adds some features peculiarly its own, such as that referring to the secession or expulsion of States.

### The Fortieth Congress.

AT the close of each Congressional term one-third of the Senate go out of office. Such will, therefore, be the case on the 3d of March next. The elections for the vacancies thus made have all been held, we believe, and the result is that in the Fortieth Congress the Senate will consist of forty Republicans and twelve Democrats and Johnsonites. The Senate now stands, Republicans, thirty-eight, Democrats and Johnsonites fourteen. The political changes are, Cowan (Democrat) of Pennsylvania, succeeded by Cameron (Republican); Creswell (Repub.), of Maryland, succeeded by Swann (Dem.); Nesmith (Dem.), of Oregon, succeeded by Corbett (Repub.); McDougall (Dem.), of California, succeeded by Cole (Repub.) The other new members are O. F. Morton, of Indiana; Charles D. Drake, of Missouri; Roscoe Conkling, of New York; Orris S. Ferry, of Connecticut; James Harlan, of Iowa; James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire; and Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont. Senators Davis, Howe, Sherman, Trumbull, Pomeroy, and Nye have been re-elected.

The new House of Representatives, as far as elected, stands 127 Republicans to 36 Democrats. Eighty-nine of these are members of the present House. Among the new members are such men as Generals Butler, Logan, Washburne, and Dodge, and Messrs. Judd, Blair, Covode, and Van Wyck; while among those who retire are Kasson, Stillwell, Hubbell, Delano, Farquhar, Kuykendall, Latham, Whaley, and Raymond.

Messrs. Morrill, Patterson, and Conkling, of the present House of Representatives, take seats in the Senate on the 4th of March. Senator Poland goes to the House.

As a body, the Fortieth Congress will be an abler one than is the Thirty-ninth. Some of the strongest men in the nation will be among its members, and it will come fresh from the people as the latest representative of their will.

### Proposed Removal of the Naval Academy

ON motion of General Schenck, of Ohio, the House of Representatives yesterday, by the overwhelming vote of 108 to 35, adopted the following resolution:—

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of an immediate removal of the United States Naval Academy from its present location in the State of Maryland, to some point in a loyal State where the pupils of the institution will be secure against the surroundings of political and social influences hostile to the National Government, which now predominate at Annapolis, and report by bill or otherwise.

As Maryland has passed completely into the hands of the class of men who murdered our soldiers in the streets of Baltimore, in April, 1861, we trust the removal contemplated in the above resolution will be immediately made. Let us have our young men educated under such influences as will not make traitors of them in the hour of danger.

### The Anti-Contraction Resolutions.

THE House of Representatives yesterday put at rest, for the present, the question of contracting the currency, by the passage of the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That the public interest demands that there shall not, during the current year, be any reduction of the amount of outstanding United States notes, commonly called "greenbacks."

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report such a bill as may be necessary to effect this object.

This action of Congress has already imparted a better feeling to business circles, as is witnessed in the rise of stocks. It may safely be assumed that there will be no immediate contraction of the currency.

—The *Tribune* this morning publishes the following editorial, which only confirms what we have long since believed. The man—"Brick" Pomeroy—as he calls himself, is a vulgar braggart, who admired the assassination of President Lincoln, and whose contemptible position was his only protection from arrest:—

We lately heard with some surprise that General Butler had sued for libel the Western miscreant who openly threatened President Lincoln with assassination, and who was a tool of the Rebellion throughout, laying his damages at $100,000. We judge it perfectly easy for the worthless fellow to prove, if placed on his defense, that nothing he might say could possibly damage any one to the amount of half a dime, postal currency. We are glad to learn by the following card that General Butler has perpetrated no such folly as has been asserted:—

"*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:*—

"Sir:—May I ask you to stamp a forgery? An announcement is going the rounds of the papers that I have brought a suit against one Pomeroy, of the La Crosse (Wis.) *Democrat* for libel. That action, so contrary to my determined silence as to newspaper slanders, needed confirmation, so the *Democrat* publishes a letter purporting to be signed by me, offering to withdraw the suit, to which he makes a grandiloquent and abusive reply. Need I say that I have brought no such suit against him or any other slandering scribbler?

"The letter is a forgery to bolster a lie.

"Yours, truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

"New York, February 4, 1867."

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.**—Prison cases are before the Court. John Duffey plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Catherine Conner. Mrs. Conner was one day sitting in her room nursing her child, when Duffey entered, saying if she did not leave the place he would put her out. She said something to him, and he struck her several blows. Duffey said he had rented Mrs. Conner his back kitchen, she being out of a home, and she disturbed the other inmates of the house by soiling the clothes they had washed. Mr. Duffey remonstrated with her, and said if she didn't do better he would have to turn her out. She instantly struck him in the mouth, and he in the heat of the moment returned the blow.

The Court this morning was very much embarrassed in being unable to get any business whatever on. The old business lying over from last term it was attempted to resume this morning, but in nearly every case the witnesses and prosecutors were present, but defendants were absent. Therefore, the jury were discharged, and the court adjourned until Thursday morning, when, by the very best efforts of the officers, it is hoped the business will go on.

**District Court—Judge Stroud.**—Anna Lee vs. Sarah Ann Cherry and William Moss. An action of ejectment to recover possession of a house in Hibberd street, near Race. On trial.

**District Court—Judge Sharswood.**—Elizabeth Becker vs. William Hammer. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $2500.

Muldoon & Huster vs. Joseph H. Ducket. An action to recover for work and labor done upon a mill in Manayunk. Verdict for plaintiff, $224·38.

Rief, Howell & Harvey vs. McCandless & Smith. Verdict for plaintiffs, $585·38.

John Wilkinson and Emily E., his wife, in right of the said Emily E., vs. John Fries. An action of slander to recover for malicious words spoken and published by defendant. On trial.

J. L. Sprogle vs. The Tulpehocken Oil Company. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $3180·63.

**Court of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster.**—Magnus Hahn vs. Jacob Weber. A feigned issue to try the ownership of certain property. On trial.

**Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.**—Tobias vs. Winterstein & Co., Mill Creek Coal Company. An action to recover for machinery alleged to have been delivered for the use of defendant. Defense, that the machinery was not placed upon the colliery for the defendants, nor at their request, but for a tenant, G. W. McGinnis, who was on the place at the time. On trial.

**Supreme Court—Judges Thompson, Read, and Strong.**—The following cases were argued this morning:—Field vs. Haines and Hughes vs. Hughes.

### An Unnoticed Revolution.

The London *Telegraph* says that the Isle of Man, which is only thirty miles long and nine wide, and contains about fifty thousand inhabitants, has just been the scene of a revolution quite as remarkable for its effective character as for the bloodless and quiet manner in which it has been brought about.

The Government of the Island is vested in two bodies. The upper house is called the Council, and consists of the two Deemsters, or Judges, the Clerk of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, the Vicar-General, the Water Bailiff, and the Bishop and Archdeacon of the diocese. This Council is presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island. The lower house is quaintly designated the House of Keys. This body is so ancient that it is now impossible to assign a date to its origin. It consists of twenty-four members and a Speaker. Its most curious feature is the fact that it has been, until the last year, a close corporation, filling all vacancies by a vote of the House. This anomalous Government, existing under the British crown, and within six hours' sail of Liverpool, had of late years become very distasteful to the islanders, and repeated efforts had been made by local reformers to bring about a reform. These, however, were unavailing, and the Manxmen owe their present enjoyment of the franchise to an ill-advised act of the House of Keys itself. That august body took offense at some criticisms in a local newspaper, and sentenced the unfortunate journalist, without any trial, to six months' imprisonment in the old Danish fort known as Castle Rushen. This matter was taken up by the English press, and the journalist was released, after something more than a month's imprisonment, by a writ of habeas corpus from the Queen's Bench.

The Lieutenant-Governor, who had long desired to bring about a reform, promptly availed himself of this opportunity. He introduced, some months ago, into the insular legislature a bill, the object of which was to effect a complete change in the constitution of the House, by importing the elective franchise into the island. The Keys and their few friends stood aghast at this sweeping measure; but notwithstanding their determined opposition, the bill has passed through its various stages, and has now become the law of the island, having been formally promulgated. This promulgation must be a curious ceremony. All the constituted authorities assemble for divine service in the Church of St. John the Baptist, in the centre of the island, and at the termination of the service they form into procession, and march to a very ancient artificial mound, called Tynwaldhill, said to have been constructed hundreds of years ago by the Scandinavians. From the top of this mound the act is read in the English and Manx languages, and then it becomes law.

### The Montana Gold Mines.

The St. Louis *Republican* gives recent information about Montana affairs, derived from a Mr. Whitlatch, who left the mines on the 3d of last month. Up to the time when he left Helena very little snow had fallen. On the mountain range this side of Virginia City the snow was three or four feet deep. Passengers and mails were transported by the stage company in sleighs, the sleighing being admirable, as it was also all the way from Salt Lake to Fort Bridger. Mr. Whitlatch has been for two years in Montana, engaged in mining. He carried with him the experience of two or three years' prospecting and labor among the mines of Colorado. He represents the mineral riches of Montana to be very great, superior to anything he saw in Colorado or Nevada. They were widely diffused through the Territory, very small portions of them having been developed. The quartz lodes are unusually rich. The tide of immigration to that region is large.

### American Trading with Borneo.

In connection with the extension of our intercourse with China by the new steamships of the Pacific Mail line, it is of interest to our merchants to know that Abdul Mumine, Sultan of Borneo, has granted to Americans, under the title of the "American Trading Company of Borneo," the entire northern portion of the Island of Borneo, together with three adjacent islands; supreme power and jurisdiction over the property and inhabitants thereof being vested in the President of the above company, under the title of Rajah of Ambong and Marooda, with power of life and death over the inhabitants. The company also possesses the rights of property vested in the Sultan, and the rights of making laws, coining money, creating an army and navy, levying customs rates on foreign vessels or people, and taxes on the inhabitants of Borneo. This new opening in Borneo affords a rich field for American enterprise.

"Ferocious Animals" in the Potato—Here is an alarming statement from a Paris journal, *La Patrie*:—"The microscope reveals to us the existence of a small black spot of the diameter of a pin's head in the potato. In this small space can be detected some two hundred ferocious animals of a coleopteric form, which bite and tear each other with continued fury. It is easy to comprehend the potato disease when such an intestine warfare is raging."

A Warning—It has been discovered at the General Post Office, in England, that many persons in the United States are in the habit of sending over to that country sums of money wrapped in newspapers. In consequence of the existence of this practice, American papers are now examined at St. Martin's-le-Grand. It is impossible to examine every paper; but selections are made at London, and frequent seizures are the result.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
DR. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall No 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

"THE RAGGED SCHOOLS OF LONDON; or, What I Saw in Europe, and How it Seemed to Me."—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of Howard Mission, New York, will speak upon the above subject, at SPRUCE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (Spruce street, below Fifth), On MONDAY EVENING, February 11.
He will be accompanied by Eight of his Sweetest Little Singers, who will sing a number of their Choicest Selections.
Exercises commence at half-past 7 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. May be had at the Rooms of the Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 Arch street; Morse & Co.'s Confectionery, No. 901 Arch street; and at the store of David Wood, No. 727 S. Second street. [2 5 4t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. 1 30

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN WILL deliver the Fifth Lecture of the course under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 7th, 1867, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth.
SUBJECT—"The Fidelity and Heroism of the Colored Men in the Rebellion."
Mr. Brown is eminently calculated to do this subject justice, and his race an honor as a Lecturer and Writer.
He was born a Slave, but threw off the yoke in early life, and although a fugitive, his earnest thirst for knowledge was undoubted, and his desire to help to make Slavery odious by intellectual efforts was equally as manifest. He is indeed a "self-made man." 2 4 4t

THE LONDON ORATOR.—A LECTURE on the renowned Preacher of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, C. H. Spurgeon, will be delivered in the CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Spring Garden street, below Broad, by J. W. BONHAM, TUESDAY EVENING, February 5, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, may be obtained at No. 1224 Chesnut street, and at the door. 2 4 2t*

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders, at the annual meeting held at Oxford, Chester county, Pa., January 14, 1867, elected as
PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL M. FELTON.
DIRECTORS.
Isaac Hinckley,
Philip Quigley,
David Woelpper,
Josiah Phillips,
Milton Conard,
Samuel Dickey,
James R. Ramsey,
James A. Strawbridge,
Dante Stubbs,
Dr. S. B. Stubbs,
Jacob Tome,
Henry B. Magraw.
The Directors, at a meeting held at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, January 24, 1867, elected
JOSEPH HUDDELL,
1 31 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven per cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867.
At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, clear of State and National tax, is hereby declared, payable on and after February 15 next, and that the Transfer Books be closed until February 22.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
1 31thstu7t* Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election for Managers for the ensuing year will be held.
1 25 10t* CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Secretary.

THE OFFICE OF THE EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY has been removed from No 416 WALNUT Street to No. 219 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. R. S. BROCK,
2 2 6t* Secretary and Treasurer.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, King's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cocin Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 2 stuth 2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St. N. Y. 33

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
No. 720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No 1006 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

## AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
EVERY EVENING, quarter before 8 o'clock, beginning
FRIDAY, February 8.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, quarter before 3 o'clock. Doors open one hour sooner.
On their Fourth Annual Tour.
THE ORIGINAL EXCELSIOR
BROTHER JONATHAN AULD FOLKS,
WITH
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
in rich and varied COSTUME OF YE AULDEN TIMES, will give a short series of
CONCERTS OF SACRED MUSICK,
as sung in our grandsires days.
Choice selections from Oratorios and Miscellaneous Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartettes, and Choruses, sung in a grand, pleasing, and mirth-provoking style, peculiar to this Company.
Single tickets 30 cents, or four for one dollar.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Children, 15 cents. To Matinee, 10 cents. 25

CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FOURTH MATINEE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, February 8,
AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.
Vocalists—LADY AMATEUR and
MR. POLLAK,
Accompanied by Mr. ROESE.
Tickets, each One Dollar. 31

## FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

7·30 BONDS.

THE

SPECIE BASIS MINING CO

Has created a mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company, including *twenty-three* valuable gold, silver, and copper mines, located in Arizona, within *twenty* miles of navigation, to secure the payment of $250,000 of Bonds and interest.
The mines of the Company have been examined by thoroughly competent experts in mines and mining, and have been pronounced worth $2,500,000 in gold, as compared with other mines in the section, which have been sold for cash.
The Bonds are issued in sums of $100 each, redeemable June 20, 1876; with interest at 7 3-10 per cent., payable semi-annually by the redemption of the coupons attached, and entitle the purchasers to a full-paid stock bonus, such as will insure several hundred per cent. profit on the investment, besides the regular dividends on the stock.
The funds from the sale of the Bonds will be used to construct reduction furnaces, to extract the precious metals from the ores, which are known to be very rich, and for the legitimate expenses of the Company, and are held by the mortgage above-mentioned.
The full endorsement and faith in the security and profits accruing to the Bonds of the Company shown by shrewd business men and capitalists who have already invested largely in these Bonds, is a source of gratification to the projectors of the Company, and they feel warranted in assuring the public that no more secure and profitable investment has ever been offered.
The prospectus and full information of the
SPECIE BASIS MINING COMPANY
May be had on application to
W. R. ALLEN, Secretary.
Office No. 334 WALNUT Street,
2 2 stuth 3t Philadelphia, Pa.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission 12 24 3m4p

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 tF19 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2u 4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.
Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Ervien, Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles. Ben. Rowland, Jr. Wm. H. Rhawn
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

PENNSYLVANIA
FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
The highest price will be paid for the past due FIVE PER CENT. LOAN of the State of Pennsylvania.
Apply to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
2 4 6t] No. 114 South THIRD Street.

## FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CEN
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
The Hamilton Gold and Silve
Mining Company of Nevada.

This Company, based upon a large and valuab property in the Mammoth and North Union Distri Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having fiv years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cen per annum, payable half yearly at the office of th Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire asse of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordina stock at the option of the holder at any period dur the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to th Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of th Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,

No. 430 WALNUT Street.

PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28tf] COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPAN
No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notifie that they are entitled to subscribe at par, for eac share of new stock for each five shares of stock stand ing in their respective names on the books of the Com pany on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid a follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of sub scribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on o before the fifteenth days of April, July and October 1867, and January, 1868.
Instalments will not be allowed interest nor divi dend until converted into stock, which, when all th instalments are paid, may be done by presentation a this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.
Those stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instal ments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.
Stockholders who have less than five shares or wh have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of sub scribing pay for a proportionate part of a share fo which scrip will be issued: which scrip, after the fi teenth day of January, 1868, may be converted int stock when presented at this office in sums of fift dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest o dividend until after conversion into stock.
1 15tuths12t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street
WILL OPEN [24
MONDAY, February 11.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4
TERMS. [1 14t
Day scholars per session.............. $60
Boarding scholars per session.............. $200

W.H. SHOW IIth
GROVE. CASES. 4TH St.

REMOVAL.
To accommodate our continually increasing business, we have taken the commodious room,
SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
(Entrance on Sixth street).
Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 1m

REMOVAL.
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 2 1m4p

CAUTION.—THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE public that we have registered our Bottles at Harrisburg, Pa., according to law, and they are marked "SMITH & CO., PHILADA.," on one side, and a large capital "S" on the other. Persons using or filling our Bottles will be prosecuted accordingly.
1 29 tu6t* SMITH & CO.

R. HOSKINS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUfacturers, Stationers, Engravers, and Printers, No. 913 ARCH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF THE BEST QUALITY on hand, and made to order.
R. HOSKINS & CO., No. 913 ARCH Street.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH, English, and American Papers and Envelopes. New styles constantly introduced. R. HOSKINS & CO., No. 913 ARCH Street

MONOGRAMS, CIPHERS, CRESTS, AND Arms designed and engraved.
R. HOSKINS & CO., No. 913 ARCH Street.

MONOGRAMS, CIPHERS, INITIALS, ETC., stamped on Paper and Envelopes in Colors, free of charge.
R. HOSKINS & CO., No. 913 ARCH Street.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ENGRAVing Wedding and Visiting Cards. The latest novelties.
R. HOSKINS & CO., No. 913 ARCH Street.

NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES. NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO., No 913 ARCH Street.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND FANCY STAtionery. R. HOSKINS & Co., No 913 ARCH Street.

WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, BACKgammon Boards, Chess, Cribbage, Knives, Water Colors, Mathematical Instruments.
R. HOSKINS & CO, No. 913 ARCH Street.

INKSTANDS, PEN RACKS, SPONGE AND Water Cups, Bill Files, etc. R. HOSKINS & CO., No. 913 ARCH Street.

FABER'S PENCILS, 75 CENTS. A DOZEN.
Copying Books, 300 pages, $1 50.
Copying Books, 500 pages, $2·00.
Do. do 1000 pages, $3 00
Envelopes, per 1000, $1 35. R. HOSKINS & CO., No 913 ARCH Street.

R. HOSKINS & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUfacturers, Engravers, Stationers, and Printers, No 913 ARCH Street 2 1 thstu 6m rp

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS ARE added in quantities to CHALLEN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, so every patron always can obtain SOMETHING FRESH. 2 4 12t*

VALENTINES.—TO DEALERS.—LATEST styles, with finest ornaments and selected mottos. The best goods in the market, at low rates.
W. TILLER,
2 4 3t* No. 32 S. FOURTH Street.

CHEAPEST RENT IN THE CITY.—Only Twenty Dollars per month for a pleasant Office Room on the first floor, No. 521 Chesnut street, opposite the State House. Possession immediately. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH,
2 5 3t No. 407 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN.—TO RENT, ON TULPEHOCKEN Street a Furnished Double House for two years, from May 15 next. Address "F. W." Germantown. 2 4 2t*

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES. 2 2 30t

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five year old. Address Box 64," Evening Telegraph Office." 1

### Safe and Profitable Investments.

The gold and silver mining industry of the United States is assuming vast proportions, official statistics showing a production for 1866 of $106,000,000. It is also probable that a large amount of the "precious dust" has not been included in the amount officially stated, but being taken out by private parties, has been brought in and disposed of in various ways, of which no official account has been made.

It must be accepted as an established fact that mining for the precious metals is the largest business in this country at the present time; and as it now is only in its infancy, and as our mines are numberless and inexhaustible, it is difficult to comprehend the extent and value of what the production will be in a few years hence, when capital, enterprise, and science, combined, shall have discovered and developed the full extent of our wealth, and devised sure and safe methods of saving all the precious metals.

A kind Providence unlocks to us our hidden treasures at the opportune moment, when a national debt of great magnitude seems to almost paralyze the industries of the country; but if we will accept the situation, and seize firm hold of that which nature has so kindly offered, our national debt will be light, and pass away unheeded.

Legitimate mining is attended with risks the same as every other business; but no more so. Time, money, and an economical and honest management are required to secure profitable results.

In the present financial condition of the country, capitalists, manufacturers, and merchants judiciously refrain from converting their cash into commercial commodities, lest the market rates in one, three, or six months hence should compel a loss, hence the general stagnation in manufacturing and merchandising.

What will be the effect of putting their capital into the production of gold and silver, or mining? The product will always find a market at its full value at sight. It is the standard of all commercial values. Stagnation of all other business, and panics which depreciate the prices of all other commodities, but simply increase the relative value of the products of gold and silver mining.

In agriculture various elements may conspire to make a season unfruitful; but in mining the only conspiracy to be provided against is that of dishonest men to manage the mining operations, the same as in other pursuits.

Tons of bullion are tempting, and only men of unquestioned integrity should be entrusted with the working operations of the Company. It behooves the directors of companies to look well to this matter; then all will go right, and the profits will go where they belong. The same rule applies in every business.

We believe there are good mining companies organized in Philadelphia, with good mines, and good men as directors, who understand their business, and will so direct the affairs of their companies as to make them eminently successful. Such companies are worthy of the full and hearty support and co-operation of our people who have money to invest.

When a company, according to the financial plan of the Specie Basis Mining Company, is willing to pledge all its valuable mines and interests, together with all the improvements to be made with funds furnished, as a guarantee for such funds, the investments in such securities are safe, and ought to be first-class, if there is anything in gold and silver mining, and statistics prove pretty conclusively that there is.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]*

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**—Last evening the annual meeting of the Board of Trade Association was held at their rooms, No. 505 Chesnut street, the Vice-President, Mr. Samuel V. Merrick, being in the chair, and A. J. Perkins acting as Secretary. The Secretary read the annual report of the Executive Committee, from which we condense the following statements:—

The Report alluded, in the opening, to the efforts which had been made by the Board to secure the location of the Iron-clad Navy Yard at League Island, near this city, and the strong probability that the Senate, before its adjournment on the 4th of March next, would pass the bill for that purpose, which has already received the sanction of the House of Representatives.

The report regarded the establishment of the coastwise steamship lines as a fixed fact. The $625,000 which had been pledged to the scheme had been paid in on call, enabling the Company to purchase four steam propellers—the Pioneer, of 750 tons, running twice a month between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C.; the Tonawanda, of 900 tons, running semi-monthly to Savannah, Ga; and the Star of the Union, of 1076 tons, and Juniata, of 1215 tons, forming a semi-monthly line to New Orleans. In addition, a first-class iron vessel is now building at Chester, and another, the Wyoming, of wood, at Kaighn's Point. When completed, one of these will be placed on the Savannah and the other on the New Orleans line, enabling both to make weekly trips.

With reference to the subject of inland transportation, the report shows how the present policy of the great lines of transportation operated to the prejudice of great and permanent home interests, dwelling especially upon petroleum. Under the influence of an increase in the facilities for storage, however, the export of petroleum from the port of Philadelphia has risen from 12,156,202 gallons in 1865, to 28,605,321 gallons in 1866, swelling the total value of the exports from this port from $12,564,152 in 1865, to $17,913,901 in 1866. At the same time the imports have kept pace with the exports, increasing from $5,645,755 in 1865, to $14,015,489 in 1866. But by the exaction of high freights, and the denial of proper facilities, the petroleum interests of the State have been repressed from the very first, much of the trade being "driven back upon an artificial and unnatural line, making Cleveland and New York the greatest refining and shipping points, as compared with Pittsburg and Philadelphia in 1866, in the ratio of 715,100 barrels to 692,542."

The amount of petroleum exported during 1866 was as follows:—

| | Bbls. Refined. | Bbls. Crude. |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 568,119 | 124,423 |
| New York | 595,612 | 119,488 |
| Baltimore | 45,263 | 200 |
| Boston | 8,444 | ...... |
| Total | 1,217,438 | 244,111 |

—which is equal to 1,867,361 barrels of 40 gallons each of crude oil, or to 74,694,440 gallons. Besides this, a few thousand barrels have been exported from Portland and from Cleveland, Detroit, and other Lake ports. The home consumption from the internal revenue returns was 29,557,612 gallons refined, or, reduced to crude, equal to 39,410,149 gallons crude oil; adding the two, we find the consumption of the year, at home and abroad, to be 114,104,589 gallons of crude oil, against 63,404,111 the year before, and more than the ascertained gross product of that year by 24,595,209. But if we add together the two amounts as ascertained for 1865 and 1866, we obtain 177,508,690 as the product of two years accounted for, which for each year is 88,754,340 gallons—an amount singularly near 89,509,389, that ascertained for 1865, where such large amounts are concerned.

During the six months from January to July, when a tax of $2·40 per ton was paid on the production and manufacture of pig iron, 323,134 tons were returned, or at the rate of 646,268 tons for 1866 against 559,870 tons for 1865. Estimating iron at $48 per ton, which is below the average value of the article in the Philadelphia and New York markets, the value of the three great staples of Pennsylvania for the year 1866 would be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pig iron | $31,020,864 |
| Petroleum | 47,210,379 |
| Coal | 80,000,000 |
| Total | $158,231,243 |

The valuation of the same productions for 1865 was $156,607,358, the increase in their production more than compensating for the reduction in their price.

Referring to the product of our coal mines, the report says it "has been unexampled in amount. For the first six months of the year, the amount which paid tax was, by the returns of the Internal Revenue Department, 7,426,686 tons, or at the rate of 14,853,374 tons per year. But from other sources we find that this quantity, though in advance of any previous year, must be considerably too small. The total anthracite tonnage over the great carrying lines has been 12,399,747 tons; the product of the semi-anthracite and other localities, 539,281 tons; giving a total for the eastern coal fields of 12,939,028 tons, against 9,974,336 for 1865, showing an increase of 2,964,692 tons; besides what is consumed in the immediate vicinity of the mines, which is a matter entirely of estimate, the *Mining Register* supposing it to be 500,000 tons, and the *Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville, 1,000,000. The approximate product of the bituminous fields going West cannot yet be ascertained, but it is must undoubtedly swell the total for 1866 to more than 16,000,000 tons, against 14,002,723 for 1865, and 12,698,412 for 1864, and 12,228,720 for 1860, as given by the census of that year. The currency value of this coal at the markets of first delivery cannot have been less than $80,000,000."

After the reading of the report, the Association proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—

President—John Welsh.

Vice-Presidents—Samuel V. Merrick, James C. Hand, Frederick Fraley.

Treasurer—Richard Wood.

Secretary—T. Morris Perot.

Members of Executive Council—Joseph C. Grubb, Edmund A. Souder, George L. Buzby, Samuel E. Stokes, George N. Tatham, Andrew Wheeler, D. C. McCammon, Washington Butcher, John Sparhawk, George Morrison Coates, John Price Wetherill, David Faust, James Dougherty, William C. Kent, Charles Wheeler, Thomas Ashmead, Henry Winsor, Charles Spencer, George M. Allen, James T. Young, Matthew Baird.

**DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.**—This morning the people in the vicinity of Locust and Juniper streets were thrown into a wild state of excitement by a report being circulated that a man had been poisoned. Our reporter repaired to the spot, and elicited the following facts:—It appears that a man named Daniel Galliger was employed some time since as a hostler at the Green and Coates Railway depot. He left there, and obtained the same position at the stables of the Chesnut and Walnut streets line. After he was installed in the last-named place, he forgot his curry-comb and brush, and went to his former place to get it. On the way a dog followed him. He got the articles he wanted, and returned. When in the stable he asked a friend "If he was a good judge of dogs?" The friend replied, "Let me look at his teeth." Galliger opened the dog's mouth to make an inspection of the ivories, when the dog shut it rather suddenly, Galliger's hand receiving a slight wound on the left thumb. The blood flowed a little, but nothing was thought of it. About 2 o'clock on Monday morning last, he complained of being sick and very cold. His brother-in-law told him he was not sick, and wanted to give him some water, but he pushed away the vessels handed him. He kept getting worse. About a quarter of 12 he commenced to froth at the mouth, and at 12·15 death put an end to his sufferings. Deceased was about forty years of age.

**A MODEL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT** can be found at No. 132 S. Fourth street, a long-established and well-known emporium of all that is essential to the business of merchant tailors. Messrs. William H. Taylor & Co., successors to Granello & Taylor, keep constantly on hand the finest of cloths for manufacture into gentlemen's wardrobes; vestings, the latest in style, finest in quality, and most tasteful in appearance, which, with all the various kinds of fabrics of the latest manufacture, necessary to the full equipment of a model establishment, are constantly being received. Special attention is given to the cutting department, and the proprietors assure all their patrons that garments ordered will be cut in the neatest and most artistic manner. The prices are such as to give complete satisfaction.

**DIRECTED TO PURCHASE.**—At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, A. Y. M., of Pennsylvania, held last evening, at the Masonic Temple, Chesnut street, above Seventh, the committee on selecting a site for the new temple were instructed to purchase from Messrs. Harrison & Wetherill the lot at Broad and Filbert streets, for the purpose of erecting thereon a new Masonic Hall. This property has four fronts—on Broad, Filbert, Juniper, and Cuthbert. The price is $153,000, which is considered reasonable. Possession is to be given to the Masonic committee on the first of July proximo, when the work of demolition will commence. The new structure will of course be an ornament to the square and the city; and with the four churches near it, will make the region one of our municipal wonders.

**THE THUNDER STORM LAST NIGHT.**—Last evening ushered in light showers of rain that continued at intervals until 11 o'clock. Before that time the sky would clear off and the stars would shine after each shower. But about 11 o'clock the entire heavens were overcast, and a heavy fall of rain commenced, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning and heavy thunder. The thunder was particularly heavy in a direction south of the city. It appears that from this point south the storm raged with great fury. Through Maryland and Virginia the line of the storm was marked with very visible evidences of its destructive power. In our city the only effect is a more cleanly condition of our streets and footwalks—a thing that we have long wished for, until the storm did what the authorities could or would not do.

**CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.**—Archy Dougall, a colored person aged nineteen years, and residing at No. 706 S. Fifth street, was arrested yesterday afternoon for carrying a deadly weapon in the shape of loaded pistol. This he used in a manner to induce fears for the individual safety of the bystanders near a store at Twelfth and Lombard street. Officer Barr arrested him, and Alderman Morrow held him in $400 bail to appear at Court. It appears that Dougall had been working for another person, and when he demanded his money, the other refusing on the plea of being out of funds, Archy drew forth the pistol, intimating thereby "Your money or your life."

**A RELEASE.**—Some time ago a charge was brought against a person named William Searles, for the larceny of a horse and wagon belonging to a livery-stable keeper at Fortieth and Locust streets. Searles was held to answer for the said charge by Alderman Allen. Subsequently the complainant in the case went before the Alderman and withdrew the complaint, believing that no larceny was intended. The Alderman gave Mr. Searles a release in the case, worded as follows:—

*Commonwealth vs. William Searles.*—The complainant in this case withdraws the charge against William Searles, believing that no larceny was intended.

**KING'S GRANITE QUARRY.**—The extensive quarries of grey granite situated at the canal locks, on the opposite side of the Schuylkill, at Fairmount, have recently passed into the hands of Mr. Jerry King. They have lain idle for many years, but will now be worked to a capacity equal to the demand for the stone for building purposes. The stone is of fine grey quality, for dressing, and very suitable for the style of architecture adopted for the new public school-houses, which is rapidly coming into public favor.

**SUDDEN CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.**—The change in the weather we predicted in our notice of affairs on the Delaware, occurred during Sunday night. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer ranged, in various situations, from 44 to 48 degrees, with an atmosphere that reminded us of the month of April. The southerly and southeasterly winds at the Capes of the Delaware brought in a very full tide. The steamer Juniata, with the aid of the City Ice Boat, forced her way through the ice, and reached Arch street wharf at 2 o'clock yesterday, having left the Horse Shoe at an early hour in the morning.

The Ice Boat, after coaling, immediately proceeded down the river, and is now below. There is every prospect of a motion in the ice below, and if the rain that commenced last night, about sundown, still continues, there are great prospects of a freshet, more or less heavy in proportion to the increasing warmth of the atmosphere. The winter seems over, and there is a sanguine hope of a general "break-up."

The Juniata this morning was busily engaged in discharging her cargo. The steamer Tonawanda still lies at the Southern Steamship Company's wharf (although she cleared yesterday at the Custom House), detained by the absence of the Ice Boat still below—however, *en route* upwards, with the Hendrick Hudson and another steamer in tow. If she arrives during the day the Tonawanda will go down to-morrow. Three other steamers are also in readiness to depart. The river this morning was clear from about Arch street to the fast ice, the broken fragments moving down on a strong ebb, but they will be choked again at the Horseshoe, and return again with the incoming tide. It will be high-water to-day at 3½ o'clock, when long-looked-for steamers will probably reach their wharves.

**CAUGHT IN THE ACT.**—This morning, George Williamson, a young Scotchman, and sailor by profession, was brought into the Mayor's presence, and returned to free lodgings, having been caught in the act of entering a house under the following circumstances:—Early this morning Mr. Martin, residing at No. 148 Dana street, heard a rustling on his grape arbor, and there found Williamson attempting to get into the second-story window. Mr. Martin getting hold of Williamson's leg, soon landed the latter on *terra firma* with such force as to considerably bruise his face. He was immediately arrested, taken before the Mayor, and sent up for a further hearing. Williamson stated that he had just been paid off from a vessel lately arrived, and had wasted all his money on a "drunk," and while in this inebriated state was unconscious of what he was doing. He offered to give a recommendation from his captain, but such evidence availed nothing under the present circumstances.

**A TEMPERANCE JOURNAL.**—The fearful vice of intemperance has become so prevalent in our midst of late, that it is time for all orderly and temperate men to unite in a movement to counteract it. A well-conducted journal, devoted exclusively to the advocacy of this reform, will accomplish much; and we are glad to learn that the *American Guardian*, by the steady increase in its circulation, is contributing a great deal to the good cause. This journal is a large monthly quarto, of sixteen pages, published at No. 25 N. Sixth street, and edited by the Rev. John Moore, who is well known to our citizens as an earnest advocate of the Temperance cause. Its contents are both interesting and profitable.

**A FAMILY "SQUABBLE."**—Henry Geisel is an aged German. He resides with his family, on Ennis street. He is endowed with an excitable temperament, which becomes more vicious when influenced by certain liquors. Yesterday he took a little more than his ordinary allowance, and returning home found immediate fault with everybody and everything. This caused a controversy between the aged Teuton and his wife, which led to blows, and finally to an attempt on Geisel's part to terminate the existence of his spouse. He was arrested by Officer Cave, and Alderman Clouds held him in $500 bail to answer at Court.

**ASSAULT AND BATTERY.**—The theatre steps are a common place for the congregating of young men, who content themselves by hearing the bands of music occasionally through the half-opened doors, because the wherewithal necessary to gain admittance is wanting. They often extemporize games to arouse themselves, and to keep the blood from chilling on winter evenings. One of these "push and jam" games, last night, resulted in one John Doyle assaulting another individual on the steps of the Walnut Street Theatre. Officer William T. Hunter arrested him, and Alderman Jones held him to answer in $600 bail.

**MISS DICKINSON'S GRATITUDE.**—When Miss Anna Dickinson was sick recently at Rockford, Illinois, she enjoyed the care of a Dr. Richings, to whose skilful treatment she ascribed her recovery. The Doctor was agreeably surprised the other day by the receipt, by express, of two beautifully chased solid silver medallion goblets, bearing the following inscription:—"To Charles H. Richings, M. D., in remembrance of a life well saved; with grateful regard, from Anna E. Dickinson—1867."

**IMPORTANT TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.**—The long bridge at Washington has been carried away in part by the breaking-up of the ice in the Potomac, and the travel over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is in consequence interrupted. The Bay Line is also closed, and the only direct and uninterrupted route to the South and Southwest is by the new Annamessic Line, via Delaware Railroad. This route has been open through the whole of our recent severe weather, and travellers will find it a most pleasant one.

**EXONORATED.**—We learn from one of the officers that the two young boys, Edward Kelly and Patrick Devalsn, who suddenly disappeared from their homes last Friday morning, consequent upon their being arrested for a supposed taking of silver, were acquitted by Alderman Allen at a hearing this morning. No evidence was brought against them, no persons appeared to sustain the charge, and they were honorably discharged.

**MANAGERS OF DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY.**—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware Division Canal Company, held at their office at noon to-day, the following Board of Managers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—J. W. Woolston, J. B. Moorhead, J. Gillingham Fell, I. V. Williamson, E. W. Clark, E. Roberts, W. H. Talcott, W. G. Moorhead, N. Pratt McKean; Secretary, Charles C. Longstreth.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—Our Horticultural Society is the only one in the Union which furnishes free lectures on Horticulture to all who come to hear, as well as exhibitions of rare fruits, plants, and flowers in due season. This (Tuesday) evening Dr. Stayman, of Leavenworth, Kansas, a well-known contributor to the horticultural journals, will give an essay on the "Philosophy of Pruning."

**RENEWAL OF LEASE.**—The lease of the Arch Street Theatre was again awarded to Mrs. John Drew for a further term of three years, at a meeting of the board of stockholders yesterday. The Theatre, as managed by Mrs. John Drew, would be a credit to any city, and the decision of the stockholders will meet the entire approval of Philadelphians.

**ASSAULT AND BATTERY.**—William Spade, a German, aged 23 years, living at No. 312 Wood street, went into a saloon at New Market and Green streets, and demanded certain drinks, decoctions, etc., which were refused. Whereat he commenced to lay about him with a damaging effect. Being immediately arrested, Alderman Toland held him in $400 bail to answer.

**STORE ENTERED.**—A store, ownership unknown, three doors below Green street, on Third, was entered last night, and $200 in money and goods taken therefrom. The burglars managed to slip the bolt through the back door leading into the court, gaining admittance in that manner.

**BOOTBLACK ARRESTED.**—"Shine 'em up, sir?" "Yes." Such was the conversation which took place in the Post Office entry this morning, between a gentleman and one of those numerous lads who shine calfskin to earn their daily bread. The lad in question, James Dunn, had been cautioned again and again that it was against regulations to black boots in the Post Office; but it would seem he is rather headstrong, and pays no attention to what is said to him. Reserve Wilson permitted him to finish his work, and then arrested him, having received orders to such effect.

**A POST-OFFICE ROBBER.**—A man named Charles Wooster, with several aliases, was arrested on Monday, at Salem, N. J., for robbing the Post Office of that city. He is an old offender, and was sentenced in 1862 to three years for robbing the Wilmington office. He broke jail, and has been entering a Post Office now and then ever since. Now that he is in the custody of the Jersey authorities he will not escape, but will receive the full extent of the law.

**FALL OF A BUILDING.**—About half-past ten o'clock this morning a portion of the back building of the house No. 623 Pine street fell, and at one o'clock the remaining portion came down with a crash. The house is occupied by a Mrs. Kengon, and is damaged to the extent of $500.

**BURGLARY.**—Charles Mitzler was arrested this morning by Detective Webb, upon the charge of entering the house of Daniel Fisher, No. 934 Pine street, last evening, and taking therefrom $600 in money. He will have a hearing to-day.

**LARCENY.**—Emma Holden was arrested this morning upon the charge of larceny of wearing apparel and some money, from John Mayer. She was held in $600 bail for a further hearing, by Alderman Williams.

**WHISKY SEIZED.**—Deputy Collector Kneass seized two barrels of whisky at the liquor store of L. Mahoney, at Seventeenth and Montrose streets. They are supposed to have been fraudulently branded.

**LARCENY.**—John Gordon was arrested by Officer Kretchmar last night for a petty larceny from a dwelling near Sixteenth and Callowhill streets. Gordon resides at No. 1603 Wood street. He was held in $500 bail to answer.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

**GRAND SKATING MATCH.**—On Wednesday afternoon next (the weather permitting), from 3 until 6 o'clock, a grand skating match will take place at the Central Park (Dr. Jansen's), Fifteenth and Wallace streets, for the benefit of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home connected with it. The most celebrated gentlemen skaters in Philadelphia will participate, and Colonel T. S. West and Major F. West, eminent skaters from Wisconsin, will engage in a trial of skill with the most accomplished skaters of the Philadelphia Club. Dr. Jansen has kindly volunteered the use of the Central Park for the occasion, and the Satterlee Band (Mr. Herman, leader) has also volunteered its services. The occasion is expected to be a brilliant one.

**HEADACHE, LANGUOR, and MELANCHOLY** generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness, or a torpid liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the liver and stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

**CARPETS** laid at a moment's notice by Upholsterers qualified by long experience at the business. No work performed but in the most thorough and finished manner, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Prices for labor reduced one-half during winter months.

**EXTRA QUALITY SILVER-PLATED WARE.**—B. Scott, Jr., will sell at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, a full and general assortment of best quality silver-plated ware, manufactured expressly for City retail sales, and all from a leading first-class Chesnut street house. Persons desirous of obtaining a good article should attend the sale.

WHO cares for French or English extracts for the handkerchief when Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," a perfume that transcends them all, is sold at a price that would scarcely pay the duty on these foreign failures? — *Orange Journal.*

**INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE WITH PRINCE ALFRED.**—

OSBORNE HOUSE, January 22.

Gentlemen:—Why don't you advertise in the New York *Herald?* Yours, ALFRED.

To Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—J. J. Turtle, 926 Chesnut street, Importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers "Hendrick Hudson" and "Stars and Stripes.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to
G. W. JENKINS,
No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

**A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.**—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

HURRY UP! MAY BE YOU WON'T AGAIN have the chance of skating. Those who now intend to enjoy it will find an assortment of Skates and Skating Implements at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

CARPET SWEEPING MACHINES OF THE most approved kind for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BRANDS, WITH MOVABLE OR PERMANENT letters, for marking tools, etc.; also, Stencils, for marking boxes or clothing, furnished at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
south side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 742 PEAR Street. 11 7t

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31½

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by
DALLETT & SON,
1 30 5p No. 129 South FRONT Street.

# FOURTH EDITION

## FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

### By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

### The Postmaster of all the Germanies Sold Out—Defeat of the Italian Church Bill—Movements of Steamers—Latest Commercial and Financial News, Etc.

#### Germany.

BERLIN, February 5.—The Bavarian Prince of Turn and Taxis, who, with his ancestors, enjoyed the uninterrupted monopoly of the postal service of Germany for the past two or three hundred years, has disposed of his right to the Government of Prussia, for the sum of three million thalers.

#### Italy.

LONDON, February 5.—Advices from Florence by telegraph state that the Italian Church bill has been defeated.

#### Movements of Steamers.

HAVRE, February 5.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New York on the 26th ult., arrived at Brest early this morning.

#### Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, February 5—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens very dull and irregular. The sales to-day will not exceed 5000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at about 14¼d.

LONDON, February 5—Noon.—Consols have advanced ⅛, and are quoted at 90 11-16 for money.

Erie Railroad shares have advanced ½, and are quoted at 39¼; U. S. Five-twenties are unchanged, still being quoted at 72 9-16.

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 5.

#### The Ice-Blockade—Railroad Communication with the South Cut Off.

The rain of last night caused a fearful freshet in the Potomac, bringing down the ice with such force as to sweep away both the Long Bridge and the Railroad Bridge across the Potomac.

All railroad and steamboat communication is now cut off from the South; but the Fredericksburg boats will commence running as soon as the floating ice is out of the river. A number of small sailing vessels were caught in the ice jam, and sunk or seriously damaged.

At the Georgetown wharves there is an immense jam of ice backed up, and it is feared that on the next tide great damage will be done to property. The flood is over the canal banks in this city, and the water has backed up into the cellars and restaurants along Pennsylvania avenue.

#### The Surratt Indictment.

The Government witnesses on the indictment against Surratt are Surgeon-General Barnes, Louis J. Weichman, John M. Lloyd, David M. Reed, and L. S. McMillan; the latter witness is from the West, and this is his first appearance as a witness in connection with the assassination.

#### The New Branch Mint.

The lot, three hundred feet square, on the corner of Fifth and Mission streets, San Francisco, which was selected as the site for the new Branch Mint last September, by General J. F. Miller and John Jay Knox, and approved by the California delegation, was yesterday purchased and paid for by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The price paid for it was $100,000 in gold coin. Its extreme length is 220 feet and its breadth 166 feet. The cost of its construction will be $600,000. The work will be commenced as soon as the California Legislature cedes jurisdiction.

#### Generals Grant and Sheridan in Congress.

Generals Grant and Sheridan visited both Houses of Congress to-day. In the House of Representatives General Sheridan was most enthusiastically cheered by the members, and by the populace in the galleries.

#### Philip Sheridan Makes a Speech.

General Sheridan was invited by Speaker Colfax to take the chair, which the hero was virtually dragged into, when he said:—

"Gentlemen:—I am very much obliged to you for this flattering and very unexpected reception. I thank you sincerely for it, and wish you all happiness!"

He then left the chair, accompanied by Speaker Colfax, General Grant, and General Schenck, and was introduced by them to the individual members of the House.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

There was quite an exciting scene in the House to-day, on the occasion of the visit of General Grant and General Sheridan.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the House took a recess to enable members to pay their respects to General Sheridan, and the General was introduced to the members by the Speaker.

The members crowded around the Hero of Winchester, and quite a scene of handshaking followed. Afterwards General Sheridan was kept busy for some time writing autographs for those crowding forward to obtain them.

#### An Important Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day adopted the bill prepared by Jay Cooke and other leading bankers, with the endorsement of Secretary McCulloch, for funding the compound interest notes. The bill appeared in telegraphic correspondence of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH last week.

#### Letter from the Secretary of State.

As much comment has been occasioned by two important bills becoming laws without the signature of the President, the following communication from the Secretary of State, which has been laid before the House, may prove of interest in that connection:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 1, 1867.—Sir—I have had the honor to receive an authenticated copy of a preamble and resolution passed by the House of Representatives on yesterday, in which I am directed to inform the House whether certain laws, to wit:—One, "A bill to repeal section 13 of an act to suppress insurrection and to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes, approved July 17, 1862," and another, a bill "to regulate the elective franchise in the Territories of the United States," which bills are reported by the Committee on Enrolled Bills to have been presented by the President of the United States respectively on the the 9th and 12th ultimo, have been placed in my (this) Department.

In reply I have respectfully to state that the two laws referred to in the resolutions were this day filed in this Department, together with an accompanying note from Colonel William G. Moore, which note is as follows:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 31, 1867.—Sir—I am directed by the President to transmit to you an act to repeal section 13 of an "Act to suppress Insurrection, to Punish Treason and Rebellion, to Seize and Confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and an "Act to Regulate the Elective Franchise in the Territories of the United States." These bills were presented to the President for his approval, and have not been returned by him to the House in which they originated, within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

Having therefore become laws, they are transmitted to you for such further proceedings as the laws of the United States require.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. G. MOORE, U. S. Army.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

To Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

#### Steamer on Shore on Brigantine Beach.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., February 5.—There is a large steamer ashore off Brigantine Shoals. I have not been able to learn the name of the steamer, or any particulars.

#### Fire at Marblehead, Mass.

BOSTON, February 5.—The Baptist church, Oddfellows' Hall, John Brown's house and barn, and J. Harris' extensive shoe factory, in Marblehead, were burned last night. The loss on Mr. Harris' factory is about $120,000; insured for $65,000.

#### Large Steamer Wrecked.

ATLANTIC CITY, February 5.—The large steamer ashore on Brigantine Beach looks to be in a bad condition. Boats have gone to her, but no word can be got from her before to-night.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

#### Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Petitions for the increased pay of army officers, equal civil and political rights in North Carolina, increase of tariff, etc., were presented and referred.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to inform the Senate if General Sherman has issued any orders for the protection of trains crossing the plains, and, if so, what was their nature. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the management of the Navy Yard at Charleston, and especially whether any ship has been sent to sea recently with rotten timbers, endangering her safety. Adopted.

Mr. Kirkwood (Iowa) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary for the relief of discharged soldiers who have lost their papers, etc., and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) called up the bill providing that the acts of Congress for the payment of war claims shall not be construed to provide for the payment of such claims in the Rebel States, an exception being made for the loyal citizens of Tennessee.

Mr. Johnson thought the exception ought to be extended so as to include the loyal people of Louisiana whose property was taken for the use of the army.

The amendment was agreed upon, including West Virginia in the exception.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) moved to except all the States and districts which, in December, 1862, were under the control of the United States military authorities, and remained so during the war.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) opposed this amendment as calculated to open the Treasury to a class of claims which it would not be wise to adjudicate at the present time.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) said the bill was a violation of every promise made by the Federal Government to the Union people of the South.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) said he had prepared a measure which he intended to introduce for the establishment of a commission in each of the Rebel States, to investigate the claims of that State. The pending measure was only to prevent the payment of money out of the Treasury until the claims were sifted, the deserving from the undeserving.

The amendment was disagreed to, and the bill was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence.

#### House of Representatives.

Mr. Windom (Minn.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report on the investigation into the recent lettings of contracts for Indian goods, which, with the minority report on the same subject, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report the Tariff bill, as amended by the Senate, so as to exhibit the rates imposed on the several articles under the tariffs in force on the 1st of April, 1861, and on the 1st of January, 1865, with those proposed by the House Bill, 718, as amended by the Senate.

Mr Jenckes (R. I.) objected.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) rose, and interrupted the proceedings by announcing the presence of Phil. Sheridan in the House, whom every man wrote down as a soldier, and moving a recess of five minutes that the General might be presented to the House.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and the Speaker, leaving the chair, proceeded to that portion of the House where General Sheridan was standing in company with General Grant, escorted them to the Speaker's chair amid the plaudits from members, and presented General Sheridan formally to the House in these terms:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—It affords me peculiar pleasure by your order this day to introduce to you General Philip Sheridan, of the Army of the United States. While this country will remember in the heart of hearts of all its loyal people the achievements on fields of danger and of death of its glorious defenders, they never can forget one who was brave among the bravest, true among the truest, and the recollection of whose deeds will survive as long as history exists. I present to you General Philip Sheridan." Applause on the floor and in the galleries.

The Speaker then presented to General Sheridan each of the members individually, and when this pleasant little scene was ended, the business of the House was resumed.

Mr. McIndoe (Wis.), from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported the joint resolution giving to Samuel Downing, the last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary war, an additional pension of $500 a year from September 3, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Ancona (Pa.), the joint resolution was amended so as to read, "one of the last surviving soldiers of the Revolutionary war," and as so amended was passed.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for next Saturday.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Campbell (Tenn.) to fill the vacancy on the Post Office Committee, caused by the death of Mr. Johnson (Pa.)

On motion the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay to the widow of the Hon. Philip Johnson, late member from Pennsylvania, the balance of compensation that would have been due to him to the 4th of March, 1867.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

#### Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 5.—The following petitions were presented:—Messrs. Connell, White, Shoemaker, Worthington, Cowles, and others, presented petitions in favor of allowing colored persons to ride in the public conveyances.

An act to punish by fine any Railroad Company that excludes colored persons from its cars, was considered.

Mr. Wallace moved to amend by changing the section so as to allow colored persons to occupy seats at the ends of cars.

Mr. White (Rep.) favored the bill, but held that it was illegal to indict a corporation for misdemeanor; some amendment seemed to be needed.

Mr. Wallace held that the duty of the corporation was done when it furnished comfortable seats, and held further that the colored persons had no right to intrude themselves upon the seats devoted to white persons.

The amendment of Mr. Wallace was lost by 14 ayes to 16 nays.

A running discussion took place as to the wording of the section, whether the language made the corporation liable or merely its agents. There appeared to be a technical difficulty in convicting a corporative body of misdemeanor.

The matter was finally adjusted by a proposition of Senator Cowles, to make the company which shall permit persons to be excluded, liable to an action of debt to persons agrieved, in the sum of five hundred dollars, and this proposition was agreed to by 17 ayes to 14 nays.

Mr. Seabright (Dem.) offered an amendment releasing the penalty in case any company shall set apart separate cars for colored persons, or separate seats at the end of a car. Lost, by a party vote of 18 Republicans to 13 Democrats.

Mr. Wallace (Dem.) offered the following:—Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to compel the admission of negroes into berths in sleeping cars, or to punish any one for the exclusion of persons of color from cars set apart for the use of ladies. Lost—17 ayes to 16 nays.

Mr. Brown, of Mercer (Rep.), offered an amendment that nothing in this act should be so construed as to prevent the steam railroad companies from setting apart particular cars for particular classes of passengers.

The House act authorizing the people to vote upon the question of Sunday travel, introduced by Mr. Kerns in the House, and similar to the bill read in the Senate by Mr. Ridgway, has been reported favorably by the Railroad Committee of the House.

Mr. Davis read an act to construct a bridge over the Schuylkill at Callowhill street. The following to be the Commissioners:—The Mayor, the Presidents of Councils, Messrs. Joseph Harrison, Jr., Eli K. Price, Edmund Smith, William C. Patterson, Z. C. Howell, John Sellers, Jr., E. Spencer Miller, Hugh McIlvaine, William B. Thomas, David Paul, Edward Lewis, Charles A. Miller, and the Chief Engineer, and Surveyors.

The Board shall advertise for proposals and make contracts. The money to be raised by a city loan for five hundred thousand dollars at six per cent., payable in thirty years. The Receiver of Taxes to add a sufficient tax to the amount already sustained by citizens to pay the bonds at maturity.

An act regulating pawnbrokers has been read by Mr. Subers, allowing them to charge but one per cent. in addition to legal interest.

#### Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Cotton quiet at 32½@33c. for Middlings. Flour advanced 10@20c.; 9000 bbls. sold. State at $9·20@12; Ohio at $12@13·40; Western at $9·20@12·50; and Southern at $11·25@16·50. Wheat quiet, but advanced 2@3c. Corn advanced 1c.; 21,000 bushels mixed Western sold at $1·12. Oats firm; 17,000 bushels sold, Western at 61@64c., and State at 69@70c. Other Grains firm. Provisions quiet. Whisky dull.

#### Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1800 City 6s, New...ls | 100 | 20 sh Cam & Am R | 131¾ |
| $550 5-20s '62.cp....sm | 107¼ | 20 sh Leh V...s5wn..ls | 63 |
| $2000 Mor&E7s.s10fl..ls | 96 | 12 do...scrip | 17 |
| 100 sh Read.....b30wn | 53 | 500 sh N W P.....b30..ls | 68¼ |
| 400 do......ls.b30 | 53 | 16 sh Penna R....s5wn | 56¾ |
| 100 do........b30 | 53 | 277 do............ls | 56¾ |
| 400 do........s10 | 52¾ | 50 sh Girard Bank | 56¾ |
| 100 do | 52¾ | 1800 sh Phil & Erie.s30 | 31 |
| 3 sh Mech Bk | 33½ | 400 do.....s30wn | 31 |
| 11 sh Norrist'n R | 61½ | 200 sh Sch N stk | 23 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 5-20s '65.Jy..cp | 104⅞ | 100 sh Reading R | 52¾ |
| $300 City 6's New | 100 | 100 do.........b5 | 52¾ |
| 20 sh Norrist'n R | 61¾ | 100 do........b30 | 53 |
| 100 sh Phila & E..b30 | 31½ | 550 sh Ocean Oil | 2⅞ |
| 28 sh Leh V scr | 17 | | |

### DIED.

CHASE.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 4th instant, MARIA C. CHASE, wife of Philip B. Chase.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

GRAHAM.—On the 4th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of William C. Graham, and daughter of the late Captain Azel Howard.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. Grant Smith, No. 27 S. Nineteenth street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. (Doylestown papers please copy.)

MORRIS.—On the morning of the 2d instant, HANNAH ANN, wife of J. Cheston Morris, M. D., and daughter of the late Isaac Tyson, Jr., of Baltimore.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 5th instant, from No. 1435 Spruce street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

*For the Evening Telegraph.*

## THE SALT QUESTION.

BY MRS. LOT.

Once on a time, the people found,
As they supposed, an evil—
That salting car-tracks made the ground
Much colder than the d—l.

A salty question, I'll be bound;
Their case deserves attention.
Their lot, the lot of all, I've found,
Who turn to fierce contention.

Not only was the ground made cold,
But some forlorn pedestrians
Complained, that is to say, they'd scold
At fortunate equestrians,

Who, though they rode not on the backs
Of horses, mules, or asses,
Yet back of them they rode, on tracks,
In cars, for cash or passes.

They scold, because *they* will not walk,
Like them, in slushy weather;
And therefore raise the salt-car talk,
And shout aloud together.

All sickness is ascribed to salt—
'Tis highly deleterious.
No person is at all in fault—
Now isn't that mysterious?

It cannot be, the atmosphere
Is poisoned by these measures,
Or else would ice-cream makers fear
Their freezers were not treasures.

No! salt will never injure us,
Until it looses savor,
And then it isn't worth a c—s,
For tracks, or table flavor.

## IMPARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION,

### As Viewed by Northern Eyes from a Southern Standpoint.

"COME, LET US REASON TOGETHER."

*To the Editor of Evening Telegraph:*—At the close of a fratricidal war, unparalleled in magnitude and cost of life and treasure—preceded by years of protracted and inconsiderate discussion, embittered by sectional hatred, intensified by frequent and unpardonable offenses (whether real or otherwise), and resulting in the final overthrow of institutions coeval with the Government, and consequent loss of the immense treasures invested therein—it is scarcely to be expected that the late combatants, on either side, have sufficiently recovered their composure as to be able to agree upon an impartial settlement of every difference that will give full satisfaction to all concerned. Had the war been between different nationalities, the difficulty would have been a comparatively light one. The rules of war would have given to the victor the important right to dictate terms, regardless of consequences to the conquered. Ours is a peculiar case. The terrible struggle just ended was a domestic one, in which brother rose against brother; and had its origin in an attempt to perpetuate an institution long and unjustly fostered by the common law. National sin has been followed by national retribution; and, as a result of the terrible convulsion, the child of Liberty has been brought forth pure and spotless. The false step taken by our Southern brethren was the natural result of that first great error, in which our fathers, at the close of the war for freedom, permitted the limbs of the weak to be shackled by unjust law, and thus instituted the evil which, growing year by year into powerful proportions, has at last perilled the very life of the nation.

The present is no time for party. The interests at stake are too precious to be left to such uncertain agencies. The future is too full of promise, as the reward of wise action, to be left to the passion of the partisan. Let sectionalism and prejudice be forgotten, and reason once more resume her empire.

The first great object to be secured is the Union, "one and indivisible." To be perpetual this must be cemented by the popular love and common interest. Great though the cost of life and treasure has been, to secure and perpetuate this will be ample recompense. As in Union we find the great element of our national strength, so in division and sectional animosity must we be weakened day by day, and the common prosperity be hindered.

While the Rebellion existed and the nation was in peril, the common weal demanded that all our efforts should be given to the one great object, the preservation of the Government. The sword was then the only arbitrator. To have interposed reason at that momentous time, as to the cause of the revolt, would have been but a second rebellion—tending to distract and weaken the national energies. Loyalty was then a duty which the citizen owed to the State; and to be truly loyal was to lose no opportunity to aid her in the lawful work of overcoming the common enemy. To do otherwise was to rebel, and deserved the severest penalty.

The war is now over. Peace is again proclaimed. Brother no more seeks the life of brother. The bloody sword is once more sheathed, and reason again, untrammelled by present necessity, may resume her mild sway, and gather in the rich fruits of the mighty struggle. She may even inquire into the cause of the war, measure the height and depth of treason, and point out the true road to future and permanent reconstruction. In doing this, we should act with prayerful hearts, and eyes single to the public welfare. Who shall fully measure the momentous consequences that are to follow our present actions to generations unborn?

By the rules of war, the spoils of victory fall to the conquerors, also the right to dictate the terms of peace; and the conquered in the late sanguinary struggle should not complain that their victors are anxious to secure the peculiar national advantages flowing therefrom, or that they deem it necessary to provide against a like misfortune in the future. If they who appealed to the sword have suffered as a consequence, they have but themselves to blame. Had the Rebellion terminated otherwise, would our Southern brethren proved less exacting?

Slavery is no more. It has perished at the hands of those who would have perpetuated it at the cost of the national life. Though the loss may be deeply felt, it should be gracefully accepted, and compensation sought for in the future benefits to be derived from the healthful changes since instituted in the relations of labor, the benefits of which are already foreshadowed.

It is but just that the ratio of representation should be so altered as to secure equal justice to all. To neglect this would seem like rewarding Rebellion. Such a provision may at first sight appear disadvantageous to the Southern States; but, viewed in its relation to all time, it is but a wise provision of justice. Slavery being no more, the sectionalism which it engendered must cease to foster antagonism, and it becomes the interest of the States to nourish and protect each other as partners in a common bond. It will thus be unnecessary to struggle for that sectional advantage which, in the troubled past, made inharmonious our national assemblies. It is, at best, but a mild exaction, which should give no offense to the conquered.

The debt incurred to support the Rebellion and destroy the Federal Union, was contracted by the bondholders in full view of the unlawful purposes to which it was to be applied, and in full acceptance of the hazard which must follow the downfall of the Confederacy. Could less be demanded than that all such fraudulent claims be forever repudiated?

A reunion of our broken ties upon these terms would be honorable to all parties; and, as an olive branch from the victorious North to their offending brethren of the South, it would be magnanimous in the fullest degree.

The great bone of contention, the barrier to reconstruction, which keeps alive the fires of discord, and threatens to increase sectional hatred, is *the demand made for the immolation of the Southern leaders, as the price of readmission, or reconstruction.* To comprehend the full measure of injustice, and draw an equitable conclusion upon this measure, will require the most dispassionate judgment, and the sacrifice of selfish considerations of no trifling moment. Let the fullest justice be done, however, though the spirit of vengeance be sacrificed, and treason, in a measure, seems to escape its impending doom.

One thing must not be forgotten. *We are sitting in judgment in our own cause.* Judge and jury are ours. Shall we deny our brother the benefit of counsel? Shall we withhold from him an impartial trial, or refuse to give him the benefits to be derived from doubtful charges? Can we so far overcome our prejudices, bury our anger, and forget the past with its contention and blood, as to weigh this question with the impartial scales of Justice, and return as fair a verdict as though our relations to the case were unselfish? Let us, at least, attempt the difficult task.

Treason is a crime, says the law, and should suffer the penalty affixed to it. True; and infamous beyond measure when aimed at the life of such a Government. But does the adjustment here proposed design such punishment? No. It proposes rather to excuse the many, and immolate the few whom the multitude esteem and honor. We would suggest whether the acceptance of such terms by the Southern people would not be in the highest degree ungenerous and dishonorable?

It would be well for us to consider the real causes of the Rebellion, and the purposes for which it was waged. Had there been no slavery there would have been no Rebellion. This will not be denied. It was to perpetuate the institution that first induced the dreadful experiment, which has resulted in its final subjugation. A life of association with the institution had taught its votaries to look upon it as patriarchal, and indispensable to their welfare; and yet it was evident to all, both North and South, that sooner or later the black evil must have succumbed to the onward march of liberal ideas in the North. His all being in it—viewing it as the foundation of his domestic prosperity (whether correctly or not), it was natural that he should seek to devise some escape from its pending destruction. Separation seemed to him the only panacea. We are endeavoring to view the question from the Southern standpoint—to see it as he saw it, and to divine, if possible, the real motives which impelled him to the mad scheme. It is only thus that we can arrive at an impartial verdict.

Circumstances, in a great measure, favored the undertaking, and promised final success. The eleven States which were to constitute the new Government were compact in geography. The right in one or several scattered States to secede from the rest might seem unjust and unwarrantable. This appeared different with the increase of population and geographical consolidation; and, guided by strong, selfish suggestions of a promising future as the result of independence, the benefits to flow from laws according with sectional interest and feelings, they ventured on the fearful hazard of war, believing, doubtless, that the victory would be a bloodless one. The design was selfish; such is invariably the policy of States. Viewing the question from a similar impulse, but one thing was to be thought of on our part—to crush the attempt at every hazard. A consummation of the measure proposed would have worked incalculable mischief to the nation. To reason was to rebel. The question was not to be discussed but in Cabinet secrecy. To crush the monster evil was the only consideration, at whatever expense it might cost. To the Southerners it was a war for Southern independence. To us it was simply rebellion—an attempt upon the very life of the Government.

As year followed year in the bloody struggle, and the end drew nigh, and exhaustion was overtaking the weakened force of the Confederacy, passion grew more inflamed, exasperation was intensified, until the Rebellion was made to bite the dust at the bidding of our victorious army.

Treason is a crime. So said the English law; and in the prejudiced eyes of Englishmen, ours was most odious. Had we been overcome by the British lion, the heads of our beloved patriots might have been severed, to pay the penalty of their odious crimes. To us it was glorious, for ours was the cause of independence, sanctified by the injustice which drove us to it as the only alternative. However different may be the case of the misguided Southerner, yet, we would ask, may he not claim some consideration on credit of his sincerity in the cause, to him, of Southern independence? Should this not weigh something against the odiousness of his acts, and mitigate the punishment proposed?

We would not counsel forgetfulness of the past, with its new-made graves, its legions of dead sacrificed in defense of Union and liberty. Nor would we counsel charity to the sacrifice of great national advantages. But we would dare to be just to our offending brother, unbiassed by passion or selfish considerations, and so hasten the glory which must surely follow a permanent reconciliation. We must not fail to remember that the South has suffered. Dearly have they paid the debt of their great folly. Their dead outnumber ours. Their widows are without comfort, and their orphans without bread, and they are powerless to relieve and recompense the wounded, whose cries come hourly to them for aid. The ploughshare of war has turned their rich soil, and the torch has swept their habitations from the earth. Their riches have departed, and in many places beggary and starvation stare them in the face.

They are still our brethren, however, destined to continue in the national household with us to the end. Henceforth we are to abide with each other, trade with each other, and, it may be, fight together against the common foe. Did they number but a few hundreds, we might safely consider the propriety of severe punishment: but they number some eight millions of souls. Can we afford to continue the animosity of so large a part of our common population?

The prosperity of the country is suffering for peace between the sections, while we are contending about a question which at best can yield us no good result. What if they are forced to submit unwillingly, have we accomplished the the end desired? Permanent reconstruction must include a full and hearty reconciliation—the institution of good-will and a better understanding of the people, whose uncalled-for antagonisms have worked so much of evil in the past. Let us rejoice that the great cause of all our heart-burnings and jealousies is no more, and hasten to forget and forgive the erring, and with one accord struggle for the prize awaiting us in the future.

Let us have peace, that the tide of emigration Southward may set in, as it surely will. Let us have a full reconciliation, that science may appropriate the riches of Southern soil to the common prosperity. Let us have a lasting reunion, that the waste lands of this promising paradise may be turned into lucrative farms, food and raiment be cheapened, and the whole land be blessed with the consequent return of foreign gold.

Not one sixty-fourth of the Southern territory has, thus far, been brought under cultivation. The largest yield of cotton, which was in 1860, was five million bales. The capacity of Texas alone, if fairly cultivated, would yield double this amount. With slavery abolished, and the acquisition of population, improved machinery, and scientific effort, who can fully estimate the mighty results? In the production of cotton under such improved stimulus, we would be without competitors in the great markets of the world.

The great war from which we have just emerged was the natural result of long-existing antagonisms. Let us so complete the work of adjustment that every cause for such evil in the future be banished. Let it be a hearty reunion, in which all can freely join, and the blessings which must follow such a result will amply repay us for any sacrifice of feeling which we may make to secure it.

Thank God for the unspeakable results of the war! Slavery is no more. We have a money system equal to the demands of our own age, and answering all the people's wants. We have illustrated to the world the mighty power of self-government to sustain itself under the most fearful emergency; and henceforth we will be one people—a Union in fact, one and indivisible.

A REPUBLICAN.

---

**A Newspaper Idea.**—A society entitled "The Newspaper Press Defense Association" is in course of formation in England, its object being to assist proprietors and editors of newspapers in repulsing unjust attacks incurred by them in the execution of their duties.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wmš No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.**
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
912 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
36§ No. 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
**No. 232 CARTER Street,**
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 2§ ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
810§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street.

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 40§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
January 30, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.
A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.
She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in the most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.
It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by the Government for sale at this port.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 127 Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER-WARE,
Of all kinds and prices.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. (5 15§p
Diamonds and all Precious Stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 816

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
'Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas.
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smthj rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 15 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 16th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.
This Tunnel, when completed, will be about 4¾ miles in length, from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.
The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 3500 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.
A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.
The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for carrying forward the heading, in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.
The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 60 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.
All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor support of any kind.
Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.
Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and further information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUTE, Room No. 16, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.
JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
Boston, January 30, 1867. 2 4 5w

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

## SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.
SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS.
FROM PINE STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.
The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the
ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN, Captain Crowell, 1293 tons.
These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised, and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.
† No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and
AMERICA, Captain Wakeman.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
† No. 177 West street, corner Warren, N. Y.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite side-wheel Steamships
SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander,
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commander.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN,
† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY,
HAVANA, on SATURDAY,
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
† No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:—
December 31—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.
January 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.
January 21—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. I. T. Watkins.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.
One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult.
Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
† F. R. BABY, Agent.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.
Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf, Providence, R. I.
The line is composed of the first-class Steamships
HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.
These superior and well equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Freight for Boston, Mass., and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.
Bills of lading furnished at the office.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.
For further information, apply to
LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,
† No. 126 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis.
ERIN, Captain Cutting.
THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
DENMARK, Captain Thomson.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

| | Cabin | Steerage. |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool or Queenstown.... | $100 | $30. |

Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No. 27 BROADWAY.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 27 BROADWAY, or No. 275 PEARL street.
† F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $90, $60, $30, currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60, and $30, gold.
ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
CELLA, Captain Gleadell.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.
The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 26 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
† No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail steamers, sailing on the 22d of every month:—
NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinkelpaugh.
GUIDING STAR, Captain George B. Slocum.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
† No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.
Rates of passage, payable in Currency—To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $35; Havre, Antwerp, etc., $100 and $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
† No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.
Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.—The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Captain Alexander.....Every Saturday.
ALBEMARLE, Captain Bourne.....Every Wednesday.
At 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, giving through bills of lading, etc., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connection.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF PARIS".............Saturday, February
"KANGAROO"...................Wednesday, February
"CITY OF BALTIMORE".........Saturday, February
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"........Saturday, February
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday

| Payable in Gold | | Payable in Currency | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin............ | $90 | Steerage.............. | $ |
| To London ........ | 95 | To London ........ | |
| To Paris.......... | 105 | To Paris .......... | |

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7§ No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE by the only American Line to England and France.—The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37, North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:—
ARAGO....H. A. GADSEN....December 22, 1866,
And every 28 days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First-class {Main Saloon.............................$1
First-class {Lower Saloon..............................
Second-class..............................................
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., Agents, Paris. †

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River.
PEREIRE, Duchesne.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemarie.
ST. LAURENT, Bocandé.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100—including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

## COAL.

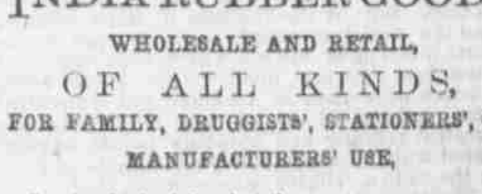
COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk),
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

## ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.



SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
OF ALL KINDS,
FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR
MANUFACTURERS' USE,
Can be obtained direct at the
MANUFACTORY AGENCY,
No. 708 CHESNUT Street.
Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 8 1m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies, weeklies, etc.] 72

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceed
ngs of yesterday, continued from our Fourth
Edition :—

WASHINGTON, February 4.

### Senate.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced joint resolution
uthorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant
ermits to the curators of national scientific in-
itutions to withdraw alcohol from bond in speci-
ed quantities without payment of the internal
evenue tax on the same, or upon the spirits from
hich such alcohol has been distilled, for the pur-
ose of preserving specimens of anatomy, physi-
logy and natural history belonging to such insti-
tion, the said curators to give bonds conditioned
at the said alcohol shall be used for no other pur-
oses than above specified; and if any such shall
otherwise used, the tax upon the whole shall be
aid, together with a like amount as penalty. Re-
rred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr SUMNER, of Massachusetts, introduced a
ll supplemental to the several acts of Congress
olishing imprisonment for debt, and providing
at all persons arrested upon *mesne* process, or
ecution issuing from any United States court,
all be entitled to discharge, in the same manner
if he were arrested on like process under State
urts of the same district. The same oath may
taken, and the same length of time be required
is provided by such State laws, and all modifi-
tions, conditions and restrictions upon impri-
nment for debt in any State shall be applicable
process issuing out of the courts of the United
ates therein; but all such proceedings shall be
d before some one of the commissioners appoint-
by the United States to take bail and affidavits.
ferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Com-
ttee on the Judiciary, reported back adversely
resolution of Mr. Davis declaratory of the
nciple of the Constitution in relation to the
it of habeas corpus, and the committee was dis-
arged from the further consideration of the
ne.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Com-
ttee on the Judiciary, reported, with an amend-
nt, the bill providing for the allotment of Jus-
s of the Supreme Court among the circuits,
for the appointment of marshals for the Su-
me Court and for the District of Columbia.
e amendment of the committee strikes out the
tion authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint
United States Marshal for the District of Co-
bia; and also gives to the Court direct power
ppoint the marshal for the Supreme Court, in-
d of upon nomination of the Chief Justice.

ir. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Com-
tee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing
the act authorizing the payment of certain
ards for quartermasters' stores and sub-
ence supplies furnished to the United States
ll not be construed to authorize the settlement
laims for stores taken or furnished for the use
the armies, nor for the use or injury to real
te or personal property by military authority
troops of the United States, where the claim
inated during the late rebellion in any State
lared in insurrection by the proclamation of
y 1, 1862, excepting to the loyal citizen or
zens of the States of West Virginia and Ten-
see.

he VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate
joint resolutions of the Legislature of Wiscon-
instructing Mr. Doolittle to resign his seat in
Senate. Ordered to lie on the table and be
nted.

r. STEWART, of Nevada, called up the bill to
t aid for the construction of the San Francisco
tral Pacific Railroad.

r. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said that as the
roads of the west were getting a great deal of
public lands, he thought the Atlantic States
t to get some for their roads. He would there-
offer an amendment as an additional section,
ting 200,000 acres of public land to aid in the
struction of the Junction and Breakwater
road, in the State of Delaware.

. CONNESS, of California, thought Mr.
sbury could hardly be in earnest in offering
amendment. If he wanted public lands for
State of Delaware, he should bring in an inde-
dent proposition looking to that end.

. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, thought this
a very proper occasion for testing the question
ther the public lands were exclusively for the
ern States and their railroads. The amend-
t was disagreed to, and the bill was passed.

. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, called up the joint
ution giving twenty per cent. additional com-
ation for one year, from and after the 30th of
, 1866, to all the civil employes of the govern-
in the city of Washington, whose salary does
xceed $3500 per annum.

. GRIMES, of Iowa, inquired if workmen of
avy-yard were included?

. WILLIAMS said it did not embrace the me-
ics of the Navy-yard.

. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, inquired if the
ision denying the benefits of this act to those
e salaries were increased since 1861 would
nt the female clerks, whose salaries had been
increased, from getting the increased com-
tion?

. WILLIAMS said it would.

. TRUMBULL believed this was unjust, and
d the bill would be amended in this particu-
efore it was passed.

nding the discussion of this subject the morn-
our expired, and the regular order was called
which was the bill to regulate the tenure of
on which the question was concurring in
ouse amendment to strike out the exception
binet officers from those who are declared not
vable without the advice and consent of the
e.

SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to postpone
ove and take up the Bankrupt bill. Agreed
as 24, nays 16. So the Bankrupt bill was
up.

WADE, of Ohio, gave notice that to-morrow
uld ask the Senate to take up the proposed
tutional amendment limiting the President
term of office.

EDMUNDS, of Vermont, gave notice tha
n as the Bankrupt bill was disposed of he
d insist upon the disposal of the bill to regu-
e tenure of office, which had just been laid

eral amendments to the Bankrupt bill of a
and unimportant character were concurred
recommended by the Judiciary Committee.
f the Judiciary Committee amendments was
following section:

ion 31. That any creditor opposing the dis-
e of any bankrupt, may, upon filing a speci-
n in writing of the grounds of his opposi-
emand that the question of the bankrupt s
o a discharge be tried at a session of the Dis-
ourt, unless it be satisfactorily shown to the
that it would be unjust to the bankrupt to
t him to the expense and delay of such trial,
ich case it shall be the duty of the Court to
such trial, but only one such trial shall be
nd if the jury disagree the Court shall de-
pon the application as if no jury had been
, and the verdict of the jury shall be final as
the proceedings in bankruptcy are con-

amendment was to strike out the words
filing" and insert "file," and to strike out
er the word opposition, and insert in lieu
f the following words: "And the court may
discretion order any question of fact so pre-
to be tried at a stated session of the district

above amendment was agreed to.

next amendment was to strike out the fol-

d in all proceedings in bankruptcy com-
d after one year from the time this act shall
operation no discharge shall be granted to
r whose assets do not pay fifty per centum
claims against his estate, unless the assent
ting of a majority in number and value of
editors, who have proved their claims, is
the case at or before the time of application
charge."

WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to
by retaining the above, omitting the words
nenced after one year from the time this act
o into operation." Disagreed to.

question then recurred on striking out the
above quoted, and it was stricken out.

mendment to allow one year instead of two
uring which the creditor may contest the
y of the discharge of the bankrupt, on the
of its having been fraudulently obtained,
sagreed to.

WILLIAMS, of Oregon, offered a proviso
ast section that no proceeding in voluntary
ptcy under this act shall absolve or affect
ligation of any existing contract or indebt-

SHERMAN, of Ohio, said the effect of the
amendment, if adopted, would be to kill
indirectly. He much preferred a direct

r a debate, Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri,
to recommit the bill, with instructions to
a bill with certain restrictions named in the
tions concerning voluntary and involun-
nkruptcy.

Henderson spoke against the pending bill.

HENDRICKS, of Illinois, desired a direct
nd was, therefore, opposed to recommitting
. He was, also, opposed to the amendment
Williams, the only effect of which would
mbarrass the bill

motion to recommit was not agreed to.

question was then taken on the amendment
Williams, and it was disagreed to—yeas 10,
6.

amendment was adopted that no petition or
other proceeding under this act shall be filed, received or commenced before the first of June, 1867.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, moved to amend by striking out the 37th section, which applies the provisions of the bill to corporations and joint stock companies, and contains a proviso that, whenever any corporation, by proceedings under this act, shall be declared bankrupt, such decree of bankruptcy shall work a forfeiture of all the franchises of such corporation, and the affairs of such corporation shall be wound up in the manner provided in this act in respect to natural persons.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the amendment by striking out the proviso above quoted.

Mr. HOWARD asked if that was in order, when his motion was to strike out the whole section?

The CHAIR said it was in order.

The Senate, at 4.45, without voting on the above, adjourned.

### House of Representatives.

By Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, to establish and limit the rate of interest for money in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, to provide for the resumption of specie payment. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Also, to provide against undue expansion and contraction of the currency. Referred to the same committee.

By Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, to amend the act creating the Union Pacific Railroad so as to provide for the extension of the northern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Sioux City, its present terminus, to Lake Superior, on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the original act. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. HENDERSON, of Oregon, extending the time for completing the military wagon road in Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lawrence, Kansas, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, in the direction of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. Also, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, to provide for the alienation of lands of the incompetent class of the Wyandotte Indians Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BRADFORD, of Colorado, amendatory of the organic act of Colorado Territory, to provide for completing the survey of the Colorado river, and for the construction of a wagon road from Denver City to Salt Lake City. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. McKEE, of Kentucky, to empower the judges of the District Courts of the United States to hear and determine appeals from their own judgments and decrees. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, to repeal the tax on State bank circulation. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, for the relief of loyal citizens of the United States in the late insurrectionary States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, the joint resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature on the subject of agricultural colleges. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DEFREES, of Maryland, to re-establish civil governments in the States lately in rebellion, and to enable them to resume their former relations with the States of the Union. To the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, to authorize and provide for the construction of a military and postal road from Galveston, Texas, to Fort Gibson, in the Indian territory, with a branch to Little Rock, Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, to guarantee a republican form of government to the States recently in rebellion, excepting Tennessee. Referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Ashley stated that the bill was drawn up by the Southern Association of Washington, of which Mr. Durant is President.

Also, a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Colorado river to the Pacific Central Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, in reference to a navy-yard on the northwestern lakes. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, to repeal section 3 of the act of May 5, 1864, amending the act of May 15, 1820, incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington. To the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, to provide for a survey of the harbor at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, Michigan. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, the joint resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, approving the action of Congress in passing the District Suffrage bill over the President's veto. To the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature in reference to Senator Doolittle. To the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

The resolutions declare, in a long preamble, that Senator Doolittle has renounced fidelity to his former professions and principles; has deliberately put himself in active antagonism to those principles of justice and equal rights which should be the foundation of a republican government, by uniting his political fortunes with those of the enemies of the republic, has grossly betrayed his constituency, and by faithlessness to the high trust confided to him, has shown himself totally unworthy of further confidence and respect; and they instruct him to resign his senatorial office.

The call of States for bills having been concluded, the SPEAKER proceeded as the next business in order to call the States for resolutions. Under this call Mr. Kelso's impeachment resolutions, offered on January 7, came up, the question being on Mr. Jenckes' motion to refer them to the Judiciary Committee. They were so referred without a division of the House.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, offered a series of resolutions in favor of extending suffrage to women, and instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill amendatory of the District Suffrage bill in that spirit, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill authorizing the call of a constitutional convention in Massachusetts, to make a constitution for that State republican in form.

Debate arising, the resolutions went over under the rule.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring it as the opinion of the House that the public interests will not justify a greater curtailment of the national circulation than four millions per month, or forty-eight millions during the year 1867, which forty-eight millions ought not be exclusive of and in addition to the compound-interest notes falling due during the current year, and that in lieu of such an amount of compound interest notes as may become due, and may be redeemed within the year, as may be in excess of the amount of currency authorized to be withdrawn, the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be authorized and requested to issue United States legal tender notes without interest.

Mr. WILSON, of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question, and called for tellers.

The vote was taken by tellers, and resulted in ayes 46, nays 76—so the House refused to second the previous question, and

Mr. WENTWORTH rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule until Monday next.

Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, offered the following preamble and resolutions, and demanded the previous question:

Whereas, Much embarrassment now prevails in the country, affecting injuriously the commercial and other interests thereof, on account of the uncertainty of what may be done by this Congress affecting the volume of currency now in circulation; therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that any greater reduction of the currency than that already authorized by law—to wit: four millions of dollars per month—would not be advisable.

Resolved, That the said reduction should be so managed as to take the amount so retired and cancelled from the interest bearing notes, and not from the non-interest-bearing notes.

Resolved, That that part of the compound-interest notes which shall fall due during the next year, and shall not be retired and cancelled under and by virtue of the law now authorizing the retirement and cancellation of four millions per month shall have their places supplied by legal tender notes bearing no interest.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, made the question of order that those were substantially the same resolutions that had been offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, deciding that resolutions covering the same ground, but not in the exact words, could be offered after similar ones were rejected.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked Mr. Price to yield for an amendment forbidding any further reduction of the currency.

Mr. PRICE declined to yield, stating that he wanted the House to stand by his resolutions or to vote them down.

The vote on seconding the previous question was taken by tellers, and resulted ayes 68, nays 69.

So the House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. WENTWORTH rising to debate the resolutions, they went over under the rule till Monday next.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question:

Resolved, That the public interest demands that there shall not, during the current year, be any reduction of the amount of outstanding United States notes, commonly called "greenbacks."

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report such a bill as may be necessary to effect this object.

The vote on seconding the previous question was taken by tellers, and resulted—yeas 68, nays 66. So the previous question was seconded.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 70, nays 82. So the resolution was not laid on the table.

Mr. POMEROY, of New York, called for the yeas and nays. On ordering the main question, the vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 87, nays 67. So the main question was ordered, which was on the adoption of the resolution. The resolutions were then adopted without a division.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, offered a resolution for evening sessions, after to-day, for the remainder of the session, and moved the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. WENTWORTH rising to debate it, the resolution went over, under the rule, till next Monday.

Subsequently, Mr. HOOPER asked leave to offer a similar resolution, and moved to suspend the rules to enable him to do so; but the House refused to suspend the rules and the resolution was not received.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, by unanimous consent introduced a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Major General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, for their care in collecting and burying the loyal and honored dead of the war, and for their persevering labors in obtaining the names of those who died—whether of wounds received in battle, disease or starvation in rebel prisons, and publishing them on the rolls of honor of the nation. Read three times, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing for the use of the members of the House the digests of statutes of the United States prescribing the rates of duties on imports, and to inquire into the cost thereof, including compensation to the compiler.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill supplementary to the Bounty act of July 28, 1866. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution appropriating $25,000 for the poor of the District of Columbia, to be distributed by Major General O. O. Howard.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, asked Mr. Ingersoll whether he would accept an amendment providing that the amount shall be embraced in the next tax levy of the District?

Mr. INGERSOLL declined to accept such an amendment.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, suggested to Mr. Ingersoll that he should introduce a similar bill for his own city of Peoria, Illinois.

Mr. INGERSOLL did not notice the interruption, but objection being made, he moved to suspend the rules.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the joint resolution was not introduced.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, Saturday, the 16th of February, was assigned to the Committee on Commerce for consideration of the River and Harbor Improvement bill, and other reports.

Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, offered a preamble and resolutions declaring that the overthrow of the rebellion has left the people of the rebel States (excepting Tennessee) deprived of all civil government; that the governments now existing in those States as established by the President have no constitutional sanction, and being under the control and administration of the leaders of the rebellion, fail to afford the loyal citizens of the United States that protection to which they are entitled, and resolving that it is the duty of Congress immediately to establish such governments over those States as shall maintain the authority of the national government, suppress violence and establish order, and protect all the citizens thereof in their lawful rights, to the end that they may, as speedily as is consistent with the safety of the nation, be restored to their former relations with the Union, and that in the formation of new State governments all loyal citizens shall have a right to participate, and shall be protected in the exercise of such right by the national government.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, made the point of order that under the rule the resolutions must be referred to the Joint Committee on Resolutions.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

Mr. LYNCH moved to suspend the rules. The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 69, nays 82. So the resolutions were referred without debate to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of an immediate removal of the United States Naval Academy from its present location, in the State of Maryland, to some point in a loyal State where the pupils of the institution will be secure against the surroundings of political and social influences hostile to the national government which now predominate at Annapolis, and report by bill or otherwise.

M. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, objected.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules. The rules were suspended—yeas 96, nays 35—and the resolution was offered.

Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. Schenck to accept an amendment to make the resolution directory to the Committee on Naval Affairs to report such a bill.

Mr. SCHENCK, while declaring himself in favor of the amendment, declined to accept it, but would yield to allow it to be offered.

Mr. PAINE would not then offer it.

Mr. SCHENCK declared that he offered the resolution in good faith. He had seen too much of the social influences brought to bear on officers and troops stationed in the midst of a community not sympathizing in loyalty with them, and he did not wish to expose any longer the young gentlemen of the Naval Academy to the influences that might affect them and affect the navy by their being educated at Annapolis.

Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, asked Mr. Schenck to yield to him.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would yield for questions.

Mr HARRIS said he did not want to ask any questions, he wanted to debate the resolution.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to yield for debate.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, asked Mr. Schenck what necessity there was for the resolution?

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he wanted to get that institution out of Annapolis.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted—108 to 35.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, the Secretary of State was directed to report what States now represented in Congress have ratified the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. WARD, of New York, presented the petition of one hundred and eighty citizens of Steuben county, New York, in favor of increasing the tariff on wool. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WARD also introduced the remonstrance of ninety-eight citizens of Plattsburg, New York, against further contraction of the currency, and against legislation hostile to national banks.

Mr. GRISWOLD, of New York, presented a petition from a large number of wool-growers in Washington county, New York, for protection against the importation of foreign wool.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, presented the petition of Mrs. H. A. Kiel, asking compensation for losses suffered in the war.

Also, the petition of soldiers, asking an extension of time of payment for lands in Beaufort, South Carolina.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of T. Morris Perot, President of the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia, its directors and many of its members, asking that there may be no legislation on the subject of the tariff which takes from the free list the importation of books, maps, &c., intended for public libraries, colleges and other literary institutions. Also, a supplement to an act entitled "an act to equalize bounties," approved July 28, 1866, and also to provide for a bounty to seamen, firemen and coal-passers.

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Chief of Engineers, relative to the improvement of the harbors of Pent Water and Pere Marquette, Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

From the Secretary of State, in reference to the two bills—the one to repeal the amnesty section of the act of July 17, 1862, and the other to regulate franchise in the territories—not vetoed by the President nor published as laws, announcing that such bills were filed in the State Department, with a letter from Col. Wm. G. Moore, the President's private secretary, dated 31st of January. Referred to the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

The bill reported last Saturday from the Committee on Printing, for the election of Congressional printer by the House, and the abolishment of the office of Superintendent of Public Printing, came up, the question being on Mr. Trumbull's motion to lay it on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas [illegible], nays 109—and the bill was then passed without a division.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and the acts done in pursuance thereof, in the suppression of the rebellion, and it was made the special order, to be taken up after the Civil Rights bill and the bill to equalize bounties are disposed of.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, the President was requested to communicate a copy of any official correspondence respecting the recent visit to Brazil, for scientific purposes, of Professor Louis Agassiz.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. POMEROY in the Chair, on the Fortification bill, the question being on the amendment appropriating $150,000 for the commencement of two additional forts at Portland, Me.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Lynch Blaine, Schenck, and opposed by Messrs. Spalding and Maynard.

After a debate, the amendment was rejected.

Other amendments were offered and rejected, and finally, on motion of Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, the enacting clause of the bill was struck out, which is a rejection of the bill.

The committee rose, and the House, after confirming the action of the committee, adjourned at four twenty P. M.

The following is the vote in detail on ordering the main question on Grinnell's Currency resolution:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Beaman, Bingham, Blow, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Donnelly, Dumont, Eggleston, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Goodyear, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding of Illinois, Harris, Hays, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Hubbard, West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of New York, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Koontz, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Ohio, Leftwich, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marshall, Marston, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, Miller, Morris, Moulton, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Plants, Randall, Kerr, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Shellabarger, Sloan, Stevens, Stillwell, Stokes, Taylor of Tennessee, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Thornton, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Warner, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Whalley, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—87.

Nays—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Ancona, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Bergen, Bidwell, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyer, Brandegee, Broomall, Campbell, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, Eldridge, Eliot, Finck, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Harding of Kentucky, Hart, Hise, Hogan, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hulburd, Humphrey, Hunter, Jenckes, Ketcham, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Le Blond, McRuer, Moorhead, Morrill, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Randall of Penna., Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Rollins, Scofield, Shanklin, Spalding, Trimble, Van Horn of New York, Ward of Kentucky, Ward of New York, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wentworth and Winfield—68.

---

## RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,
Weldon,
Raleigh,
Newbern,
Charlotte,
Wilmington,
Columbia,
Charleston,
Kingsville,
Savannah,
Augusta,
Atlanta,
Macon,
West Point,
Montgomery
Mobile,
and
NEW ORLEANS,

TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS BY THE

NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
GENERAL AGENT.

1 2 tf

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,

Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other

JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad,
12 27 rptf No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10·45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

2·30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates or fare

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot

Office No. 115 South THIRD Street. 11§

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.

WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY,
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.

From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 390 miles from Philadelphia).

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6·55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7·35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9·10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 A. M.

1·50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2·46 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4·15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9·10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9·50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11·30 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia, and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.

1·20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1·55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3·35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4·15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8·11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon arrive at Irvineton at 6·30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9·45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3·50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4·23 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6·54 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 639 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c per 100 lbs.; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, $1·20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and South-west as a ull Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 1§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·50 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M.

That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents, R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·18 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | at 8·00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, | at 10 A. M. & 11·20 P. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | at 12·00 M. |
| Parkesburg Train | at 1·00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | at 2·30 " |
| Lancaster Accommodation | at 4·00 " |
| Pittsburg and Erie Mail | at 9·00 |
| Philadelphia Express | at 11·00 " |

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | at 12·50 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | at 7·10 " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, | at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | at 9·20 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | at 12·40 P. M. |
| Fast Line | at 1·50 " |
| Day Express | at 5·50 " |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | at 9·50 " |

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

| | FARE. |
|---|---|
| At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation | $2·25 |
| At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express | 3·00 |
| At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express | 3·00 |
| At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class | 2·25 |
| At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class | 1·50 |

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, Upper Ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00.

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1§

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8.20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN Agent,
No. 320 N DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

# THE HANGMAN.

### Execution at Norristown of Joseph Haddopp, alias Frederick Haddopp, for the Murder of Julius Wochelle, Nov. 25, 1865—Particulars of the Crime and Execution, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NORRISTOWN, Pa., February 5.—The execution in this city of Joseph Haddopp, alias Frederick Haddopp, for the murder of Julius Wochele, on the night of November 25, 1865, was appointed for to-morrow. The circumstances attending the commission of this crime, and the conduct of the guilty party subsequent to the deed of blood, were perhaps more curious than those attending any similar event in the history of the State; so that, even at this late day, their interest for the public has in no wise abated. The discovery of the deed took place under the following circumstances:—

Hugh Brogan, a gentleman living at present in Horsham township, Montgomery county, in September, 1865, purchased of Dr. Tiedeman a farm in Montgomery township, in the same county, about three miles from Gwynedd Station. He obtained possession of the farm and commenced its cultivation, but no one lived upon it at the time. On Monday afternoon, November 27, Mr. Brogan visited the farm. In front of the barn there was a pile of straw about ten feet in height, and to remove this Mr. Brogan had engaged a man who accompanied him. While doing this they came upon the body of a man which had been entirely concealed by the straw. The body was lying upon the back, the head being elevated about two feet above the feet. The left hand, which was placed upon the stomach, was covered with blood. The face was so smeared with blood and chaff that it was impossible at the time to tell whether the murdered man was white or black. On the forehead there was a fracture of the skull about two inches and a half in width, apparently inflicted by a blunt instrument, and sufficient of itself to cause death. In addition to this, the nasal bone was broken and the left eye had been knocked in and entirely disappeared. The body had also received a bruise under the left arm. About twenty-five yards from the body was a half-consumed candle, and at twice that distance a bottle; but these were the only evidences of anything unusual having taken place near the barn, there being no other signs of murder or violence upon the premises.

The body of the murdered man was taken possession of by the authorities, and an inquest held, but no one was able to identify it at the time. A description of the deceased was then published in the Norristown and Philadelphia papers, but it was not until some time in December that any person came to identify the body. This was done by Mr. Edward H. Rau and Mr. Adam Best, two residents of Philadelphia, who had been acquainted with the deceased. On the information given by these gentlemen, a warrant was issued for the arrest of one Joseph Haddopp, but not until the 3d of June, some six months subsequent. On the next day, Haddopp was arrested while taking his dinner in a tavern at Allentown, and fully committed to await his trial.

The trial commenced at Norristown on Thursday, November 15, 1866, nearly a year after the commission of the crime. On the following Monday morning the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree," and the prisoner was thereupon sentenced to be hanged, the execution being subsequently fixed for to-day. The prosecution was conducted by Charles Hunsicker, Esq., the District Attorney, assisted by Frederick Dittmann, Esq., of Philadelphia, and G. N. Corson, Esq. The conviction of the prisoner, however, was mainly due to the exertions of Mr. Dittmann, who threw his whole soul into the case, and so marshalled his witnesses that, although the testimony was entirely circumstantial, and the prisoner solemnly protested his innocence to the last, maintaining that "the witnesses were urged and instigated by the devil and swore falsely against him," the jury had no alternative but to find him guilty. The defense was conducted by Edward Harvey and Thomas B. Metzgar, Esqs., of Allentown, and E. A. Banks, Esq., of Norristown, all of whom exerted themselves to the utmost to save their client from the gallows.

The facts in the case, as set forth on the trial, were as follows:—

Julius Wochele, the murdered man, was a German, about nineteen years of age at the time of his death. He came to this country from Rosenfelt, Wurtemburg, stopping first in New York, and in September, 1865, arriving in Philadelphia. Wochele's stepmother is a sister of Mr. Edward H. Rau, who does business as a bookbinder on Gold street, in Philadelphia. On the 22d of September Wochele commenced to work for Mr. Rau, continuing with him until the 20th of October, and making about two weeks' time during the month. He is also said to have worked at times for Mr. Ketterlinus, at Fourth and Arch streets.

On the same day that Wochele commenced to work in the bindery of Mr Rau he took up his lodgings at a tavern in Letitia street, kept by Mr. Adam Best, where he remained boarding until the 25th of November. His dress was quite peculiar, being entirely of Pennsylvania manufacture, and it was chiefly from the descriptions given of it by the witnesses, and the resemblance between it and that in which the deceased was clothed at the time of the murder, that his identity was established.

Wochele's room-mate at the house of Mr. Best was the prisoner, Joseph Haddopp, who was employed as a bookbinder by Mr. Ketterlinus. Haddopp was an inmate of Best's house from the 4th of September to the 25th of November. During the time that the two were rooming together, they appeared to be on terms of great intimacy, and were seen much together. The landlord once overheard them talking about Dr. Tiedeman's farm, the scene of the murder, Haddopp taking the leading part in the conversation. They were also overheard while talking about this farm by Gotlieb Wenderly, another boarder at Best's tavern, who slept in the same room with them, and had frequently noticed their great intimacy.

On the 25th of November the prisoner and the deceased, after dining at the house of Mr. Best, went out together, and were not seen again by any person who could identify them. Haddopp himself maintained that he parted company with Wochele about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the intersection of the Germantown and Manayunk roads; and that he went to Manayunk, where he had prospects of work, while Wochele went to Germantown in search of employment. Although the prisoner and the deceased, after leaving Mr. Best's house, were not seen together by any one who knew them, Mr. Isaac Kulp, who lives near the scene of the murder, about 8 o'clock on that same evening observed two men walking along the road towards Tiedeman's farm. Mr. Kulp was seated in the open doorway, and had a full view of the road, a portion of which was illumineted by the rays from a lamp at his side. The two travellers appeared to be in a hurry, and stooped down, as if to avoid being seen, when they came within the range of the light. The night was so dark that Mr. Kulp could only see that they were white men, and strangers to the neighborhood. It was on that very night, or early the next morning, that Julius Wochele met his death at the hands of violence.

On the afternoon of the 27th, at the very time when the people at the farm were thrown into a state of intense surprise by the discovery of the body of the murdered man, his disappearance from home began to excite the suspicions of the inmates of the house. His trunk was looked into and found to be empty. He had said nothing to his landlord about leaving, and had not even paid his board-bill. The circumstances attending the discovery and identification of the body have been given above.

The motive which led to the murder is easily divined. Wochele being under age, he was still subject to the restraint of his guardian, Weider Merchant, of Rosenfelt, Wurtemburg. It appears that the young man was entitled to a considerable sum of money on reaching his majority. This money was in the hands of his guardian, who was in the habit of remitting him certain sums to pay his present expenses. In his intimacy with Haddopp he had revealed this fact, together with the name and residence of his guardian. Haddopp at once resolved upon securing a portion of these remittances for his own individual use. The only impediment that appeared to him to lie in his way was the life of his friend and companion. It seems that Haddopp spent the time, or most of the time, from September 25 to October 25, 1865, at the farm of Dr. Tiedeman, which he knew to be unoccupied. His familiarity with this ground doubtless led him to select it as the scene of his atrocious deed.

The crime once committed, his courage appears to have wavered, for it was not until the 6th of February following that he made an attempt to reap any advantages from what he had done. On that day he wrote a letter to the guardian of Julius Wochele, requesting the latter to forward him one hundred guilders. This letter was signed "Julius Wochele," and some attempt had been made to disguise the hand, although Gotlieb Wenderly, who had seen him write while they were both boarding at Best's, was able to recognize it as the production of Haddopp.

The money was forwarded in the form of a draft, in care of Mr. William L. Kiderlen, of No. 420 Arch street, Philadelphia, the Consul of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, through whose agency the original letter was obtained from the Foreign Office of Wurtemburg. The draft was cashed at the First National Bank, at Allentown, Haddopp giving a receipt for the money in the presence of Mr. William H. Blumer, President of the Bank, affixing his name thereto as Julius Wochele, and swearing to the same before a Notary. The receipt was sent to Mr. Kidderlen, and was produced in Court at the trial. The prisoner did not deny having written the letter to Weider Merchant, in the name of Julius Wochele; but stated that he had been authorized to do so by the latter, and to deduct from the amount received the sum of sixty dollars, which he claims to have lent the deceased at Reading. He accounted for the absence of Wochele by alleging that he was, at the time, somewhere in the West. Subsequent to this Haddopp wrote another letter in the name of Julius Wochele, of which the following is a translation:—

ALLENTOWN, 29th of May, 1866.

My Dear Mother and Sister:—

Having already written to you this last winter, but received no answer. I feel obliged again to inform you that I work at present at Allentown—formerly in Philadelphia and in Reading, but dear Mother! America is no Germany, one has here too heavy expenses and until one has paid his board, there is little left and one has poor beds—one has only a straw mattress and a blanket. Of feather beds there is no talk. My dear, good mother, if you could send me a bed I would willingly pay you what the bed would cost—as soon as I become of age and receive my patrimony. And I have written already to my Guardian Weider in Rosenfet and have requested him to send me 100 guilders but, alas! I have received no answer, then I should have bought the bed. Dear Mother, write to me forthwith and let me also know whether Merchant Weider has written to you about me. And be so kind as to let me know if I can draw the interest of my patrimony yearly until I become of age—how much my patrimony will come to when I shall be 21 years old? Therefore dear mother, be so good and write to me forthwith—and if possible sew my bed in an old bag and send it to me and I shall give you a thousand thanks for it—and when you write to Weider send him my love.

My direction write "Mr. Julius Wochele, Post Office in Allentown, Staat Pennsylvania, North America." In expectation soon to have an answer, I send my love to you—as also to my sister and to your friends.

Your Thankful Son,

JULIUS WOCHELE.

This letter was written but a few days before the prisoner's arrest. With this sticking in his pocket, he went into the bar-room of Peter Spang, at Allentown. A person standing by observed the letter, and pulled it out of Haddopp's pocket, handing it to Spang. The latter read the direction, which was to the widow Wochele, and said, in some surprise, that he thought Haddopp was from Baden, while the letter was addressed to Wurtemburg. Haddopp grasped the letter suddenly, and denied that it was so directed. While the prisoner was at the depot, in custody of the officers, he was overheard by Spang cautioning his wife to take good care of certain letters, which the latter talked of burning. Spang communicated this fact to the officers, and by them was instructed to obtain possession of them, which he did, the one addressed to the widow Wochele being among the number. Among them was likewise a letter from Mr. Kidderlen, addressed to Julius Wochele, at Reading, in relation to his receiving the money for which he had written to Germany.

The only evidence that was produced to refute all this strong concurrence of circumstantial events, was proof of the good character and peaceable demeanor of Haddopp, and of his having been seen in Bethlehem on the afternoon of Sunday, the 26th of November, 1865. But to rebut this presumptive alibi, the prosecution showed that there was a morning train on Sunday, which passed through Gwynedd Station, near the scene of the murder, shortly after 10 o'clock, arriving at Bethlehem at a quarter to 12 o'clock; by which train the prisoner could easily have reached the latter place. In the face of all these facts, it was not at all surprising that the jury brought the prisoner in as guilty.

The convicted murderer is a native of Baden, Germany, and is about thirty-five years of age. He is of light stature, and quite intelligent in appearance, and does not seem to have a vicious disposition from his looks. He is a married man, having a wife living at Reading, who was unable from sickness to be present at the trial. During the trial the prisoner appeared perfectly calm and self-possessed; but this was perhaps owing, in some measure, to his ignorance of the English language, of which he understands but little. After the trial was over and his fate decided, the prisoner's composure gave way, and while returning to the prison he burst into tears, expressing the wish that he might be hung on the next day, although he still maintained his entire innocence.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The success of the Richings Opera Troupe, when last here, prepared us, in a great measure, for the very fine performance of *Martha* last evening, which attracted a large and brilliant audience, and afforded the utmost delight to those present. Miss Richings made a most charming "Lady Harriet." Vocally and instrumentally, it was one of the best renditions of the part we have ever witnessed, and was enthusiastically applauded throughout by the audience. "The Last Rose of Summer" she sang deliciously, and repeated the *morceau* for an *encore* even more acceptably than at first. The concerted pieces were all admirably given; indeed, we question if the Italians have ever done them as well at the Academy.

Mrs. Seguin (*nee* Harrison) made a very prominent part of "Nancy," and sang the music of the *role* in the most thorough and artistic manner. Her aria in the third act was a gem of fine vocalization, and was highly relished by the delighted listeners. Mrs. Seguin possesses one of the finest contralto voices we have ever heard in this or any other country, and her merits as a vocalist are of a very high character.

Mr. Castle, as "Lionel," was excellent, and highly effective. His singing of the various *morceaux* of his part was characterized by the best taste and most thorough method, while the sweetness and flexibility of his pure tenor lent additional charms to the beauty of the music he was called upon to interpret.

His trying *role* was admirably done throughout, and several of his arias were rapturously encored. The gem at the conclusion of the second act, "May Heaven to thee grant pardon," was superbly executed, and its repetition was, of course, imperatively demanded by the audience. Mr. S. C. Campbell made a most acceptable "Plunkett," both singing and acting his part in a way to leave nothing to be desired. His splendid voice was uncommonly effective in the concerted music, and his rendition of the fine aria in the last act was a great success. He is a most valuable member of the talented troupe, and is a thorough and conscientious artist. The little that Mr. J. G. Peakes had to do was well done, and the chorus, though not large, was excellent. The orchestra—which was a very good one—was efficiently led by Mr. Dietrich, and, in fact, the affair altogether was one of the best and most enjoyable performances of English Opera we have ever had in Philadelphia.

Auber's grand opera of *Fra Diavolo* will be the attraction this evening, and we doubt not another large and brilliant audience will be present to enjoy its manifold beauties, and the highly credible manner in which it is presented by the Richings Troupe.

CARL WOLFSOHN.—It is pleasant to find that this artist is so well appreciated in New York, where he is giving a series of Beethoven Matinees with singular success. The *Tribune* says:

"Mr. Carl Wolfsohn is to be highly praised for the intelligence which he brings to the performance of compositions so rich in the emotional and intellectual science of music as Beethoven's Sonatas.

"Mr. Wolfsohn's interpretation is clear, facile, and versatile, as it should be, and his handling is never too strongly emphatic. Just such qualities as these are needed in Beethoven's expositor, and it is to Mr. Wolfsohn's ordinary credit to say that in his performance the composer is seen, and not the player."

This praise is but just and merited, for Mr. Wolfsohn has made the study of Beethoven's works a specialty. The fourth matinee of his historical series comes off on Friday afternoon, at the Foyer of the Academy, when he will be assisted by Miss Seiler, a German soprano, who makes her first appearance, and Mr. Pollak, who makes his fourth. Some fine performances of German song may be expected from these admirable vocalists.

Mr. Wolfsohn has a large portion of the programme to himself, for he gives works of Mendelssohn, Moschelles, Henselt, Handel, Heller, and Chopin, all of them well known in classic circles for productions of rare merit. This promises to be an interesting occasion.

THE NEW PLAY.—*The Wager; or, Mrs. Clapperclaw's Boarding School*, the new comedietta, written by Mrs. Emeline D. Wallace, was produced at the Arch Street Theatre last night in excellent style, and gave general satisfaction. The actors were all well up in their parts, were well dressed, and the wit and humor of the piece received shouts of applause.

Mr. G. L. Fox's new pantomime is given every night with *The Wager*—Mr. Fox as the "Clown," and his little brother as "Pantaloon." "Mary and her little Lamb," and "Little Jack Horner," also appear every night, to the delight of thousands.

**Assassination**.—The Paris papers give curious statistics of assassination. The proportion of murders is:—In England, one in 678,000 souls; Holland, one in 163,000; Prussia, one in 100,000; Austria, one in 77,000. The writers have left France out of the calculation.

## AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21t

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF EXTRA QUALITY SILVER PLATED WARE.

From a first-class Chesnut street house, manufactured from best material, and expressly for retail trade.

On Wednesday Morning next,
February 6, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery No. 1020 Chesnut street, comprising a full and general assortment.
Full particulars in Catalogue. 2 2 3t

SHEFFIELD GOODS, CUTLERY, ETC.

Also an invoice of Sheffield Goods, Cutlery, etc., direct from the manufacturers at Sheffield, England, comprising a full assortment of Pearl and Ivory-handled Butter-Knives, Pickle-Forks, Sugar-Sifters, Ivory balanced-handle Table and Dessert Knives, etc., all warranted as represented.

Also Fish Carvers in Morocco Cases. 2 5

SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE PROOF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.

On Thursday Evening,
The 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a choice collection of fine proof framed engravings, carefully selected from the great modern artists. Among them are Martin, Firth, Arsdale, Herring, Johnstone, Turner, Frank, Stone, Landseer, Le Jeune, Thompson, Barker, F. Taylor, Sant, and others. Sale peremptory. 2 5 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
518t No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. ETC., BY CATALOGUE,

On Wednesday,
February 13, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock. [2 5 7t
Catalogue and samples early on the morning of sale.

## COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos. 29 and 31 South FRONT Street and Nos. 28 and 30 South WATER Street.

ALEXANDER HARDING,
HENRY C. WHITE.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — THREE-STORY BRICK Residence, No 1628 VINE Street, one of the best locations in Philadelphia. The House is in thorough repair and has all the modern improvements. The lot is 140 feet deep to a street. Possession immediately; terms easy. Apply on the Premises, from 10 to 3 o'clock 2 2 3t*

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
Great Reduction in Prices.
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
CASH PRINCIPLE.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON.

Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 1 lm

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons 23 urp

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH Street,
WILL OPEN [2 4
MONDAY, February 11.

## GROCERIES, ETC.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.)
2 5 lm5p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.

IN TEAS.

The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.

IN COFFEES.

The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the desiccating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.

SPICES.

Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HAVANA CIGARS.
A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF
HAVANA CIGARS
Just received, and for sale at reduced prices.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT STs.
1 16 1m4p

ENDORSED BY SCIENCE,
AND PROVED BY EXPERIENCE.

A BEVERAGE newly introduced into America, which has by its PLEASANT TASTE and its VALUE as a REMEDY acquired a GREAT REPUTATION IN EUROPE.
THE EXTRAORDINARY EFFICACY AND UNSURPASSED TASTE OF
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,
CELEBRATED IN ALL COUNTRIES,
TAKEN AT ALL AGES,
IN SICKNESS OR IN HEALTH,
AND ALWAYS WITH BENEFIT.
I. SCIENCE has declared that
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
IS THE BEST STRENGTHENING TONIC AND REMEDY;
and the institutions in Germany, France, and England have awarded it several gold and silver medals.
All classes of physicians, both ALLOPATHIC and HOMŒOPATHIC, have agreed in opinion as to the GREAT VALUE of this preparation, and the FIRST MEDICAL MEN OF THIS CITY RECOMMEND ALREADY IN THEIR PRACTICE daily this WONDERFUL TONIC, which is, in reality,
NO MEDICINE, BUT A PLEASANT REMEDY,
MORE STRENTHENING, NOURISHING,
AND PLEASANT
than ale, porter, etc., and containing 50 per cent. less alcohol.
II. EXPERIENCE JUSTIFIES INDEED ITS CELEBRITY. The approval of thousands of sufferers who have been cured by the use of
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
(known throughout Europe for the past fifteen years), the numerous letters of thanks received from the rulers and the people of Europe, as well as of the United States,
GUARANTEE ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY.
It acts as an INVIGORATOR to the entire system, and is invaluable in all the Disorders of the Stomach, Catarrhs, Coughs, Hoarseness, Scrofula, Chlorosis, etc.
Price, $6 per dozen, with a discount to dealers.
Sold by all Druggists.
GENERAL AGENT, [2 2stuw3trp
WARD J. CAFFEE,
S. E. cor. FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!
THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use, is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.
It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
1 26 tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

LANDSEER'S ENGRAVINGS,
"SANCTUARY," and "CHALLENGE,"
$4·00 each. Very fine.
MONARCH OF THE GLEN, $10.
PIPER, NUT-CRACKERS, and others, at the lowest and most moderate prices.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
1 26 10t No. 816 CHESNUT St.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged by all parties interested, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty. QUICK THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 2 2 3t

## DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger or more varied, consisting of the following:—

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TOWELLINGS, by the yard,
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, ready made,
SHIRT BOSOMS, for Evening Wear,
CRUMB CLOTH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN LAWNS, AND BIRDS'-EYE,

MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES
Power-Loom Table Linen,
SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION.
PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN
9 14thstu6mrp] LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
Above Race,
WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 26 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, well-known make, 25 cents.
Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as the lowest.
Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices.
One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up.
American Delaines, new and choice styles.
American Prints, handsome styles.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc.
Bird-eye Diaper, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, $3·50, etc.
Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $·175, over 60 dozen sold.
Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hosiery, cheap.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Canton Flannels, at reduced prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced.
SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of good styles Calicoes at 18¾ and 20 cents per yard; best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins; All-wool and Domet Flannels; Canton Flannels, etc., at the very lowest market prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
Best make of Shirting Linens,
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Napkins, Towels, and Crash.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, from $1·85 up to $5.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Handsome Nainsook Plaid Muslins, large plaids.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Tarlatans, from 35 up to 75 cents per yard.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
New shape Hoop Skirts, best quality.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT

N. B.—Just opened, 100 dozen Linen Napkins, at $2 45, $2 75, $3, $3·50. 2

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets.
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE, Etc.
No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.
R. T. WHITE, J. B. DU BOIS.
1 17 wthtu3arp

## DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

TAILOR DEPARTMENT,
SECOND STORY.

BALANCE OF
BOYS' CLOTHING
MUCH REDUCED IN PRICE.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, FROM $6 TO $15.
GOOD SUITS FOR $6, $8, $10, and $12.

MEN'S CLOTHING
MADE TO ORDER.

With a well-organized force for the manufacture and sale of
CLOTHING,
And with large, convenient, attractive, and well-lighted rooms, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever to our friends and patrons.
Wholesale buyers of FINE CLOTHING invited to examine. [1 2 tuths4p

FRENCH LINEN GOODS.

The subscriber have just received a fresh supply of those very superior

FRENCH LINEN FABRICS

Which they have previously introduced to their customers. The flax used in the manufacture of these goods is of a much higher grade than that consumed by the British manufacturers, and the fabrics are consequently more silky and more durable. In addition to which, by the arrangements we have made, we are enabled to sell them at less than Irish Linens.

We have now in stock and are opening
Undressed French Sheeting Linen.
Undressed French Pillow Linen.
Heavy and Medium French Shirtings.
Damask Table Cloths, new design, with and without fringe.
Damask Napkins, Breakfast and Dinner sizes.
Fringed Damask Napkins, Doylies, and Chamber Towels, extra fine.
Table Damasks and Diapers, by the yard, new small designs. 9 14 6mrp

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
Importers of Linen and House-Furnishing Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

NOW READY.
ALL SILK.
New Styles Fancy Ribbons,
Plain Cord-Edge Bonnet Ribbons,
Cord-Edge Trimming Ribbons,
Belt Ribbons,
Neck Ties, Etc. Etc.,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
FOR SALE BY
WERNER ITSCHNER & CO.,
NO. 233 CHESNUT ST.

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED SILKS, RIBBONS, CLOTHS, KID GLOVES, CRAPES, SEWING SILKS, ETC. ETC. 1 3 wim6t

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES
WILL OFFER HIS STOCK
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
UNTIL MARCH 1,
At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.